



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-197
Thursday
14 October 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-197

CONTENTS

14 October 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

EAST AFRICA

Eritrea

Radio Reports President's Meeting With Gore on Somalia	[Asmara Radio]	1
Minister Lauds 'Free Movement' Agreement With Ethiopia	[Asmara Radio]	1

Ethiopia

Formation of New National Defense Force Announced	[Addis Ababa Radio]	1
Ethnic Clashes Leave 26 Dead in Northwest 'Last Week'	[AFP]	1

Kenya

President Appeals for National Unity, Self-Reliance	[Nairobi Radio]	2
---	-----------------	---

Somalia

Aidid Interview Reported; U.S. Envoy Meets Aides	[AFP]	3
Somali Sources Report U.S. Pilot Freed	[AFP]	3
Somaliland Vice President Meets Visiting UNHCR Official	[Radio Hargeysa]	3
Somaliland Official on Religious Affairs Ministry Role	[Radio Hargeysa]	3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Meyer, Ramaphosa Interviewed on Possible Referendum	[Johannesburg TV]	4
Buthlezi Disagrees With Minister on Talks Progress	[SAPA]	8
NP Said Engaged in Forming Possible Political Alliances	[SAPA]	8
Walus, Clive Derby-Lewis Found Guilty of Hani Murder	[SAPA]	9
ANC's Ramaphosa Speaks on Land Redistribution	[SAPA]	9
Remarks Seen as 'Irresponsible'	[SAPA]	12
ANC To Allow Civil Servants To Keep Jobs After Election	[SAPA]	12
ANC Rejects Azapo Remarks on Black Consciousness	[SAPA]	12
ANC Youth Regional Congress Issues Statement, Elects Head	[SAPA]	13
'Chaos' Breaks Out After Funeral for Umtata Casualties	[SAPA]	13
PAC Supporters Protest at Talks Site	[SAPA]	13
39 Arrested Following Riot	[SAPA]	14
Conservative Leader Hartzenberg Addresses AWB Rally	[SAPA]	14
Extreme Right-Wing Groups Said Stockpiling Weapons	[THE STAR 11 Oct]	14
Police Respond to Reports	[SAPA]	15
Paper Says Rail Network No Longer Hiring Whites	[DIE AFRIKANER 24-30 Sep]	15
Bophuthatswana President Takes Two Weeks' Sick Leave	[SAPA]	16
IFP Women's Group Endorses Zulu Self-Defense Units	[SAPA]	16
Units of Pelindaba Technology Products Listed	[BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct]	16
First Year Turnover Reported	[BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct]	17
Pik Botha Offers Training to Mozambican Soldiers	[Johannesburg TV]	17
Foreign Minister Meets Malawian Counterpart	[SAPA]	18
South African Press Review for 14 Oct	[THE CITIZEN 13 Oct, etc]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Recognizes Bicesse Accord as 'Valid' [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
UNITA Deploys 700 in Cuando Cubango, Attacks Malange [Luanda Radio]	19
UNITA Says Aid Organizations Can Fly to Areas [Voz do Galo Negro]	19
Acute Food Shortage Reported in Menongue [Johannesburg International]	19
* Portuguese Military Cooperation Detailed [Lisbon O DIABO 7 Sep]	19

Malawi

Congress Party Appoints 3-Man Presidential Council [Blantyre Radio]	21
Appointees, Reaction Viewed [London International]	21
Surgeon Interviewed on President Banda's Progress [London International]	21

Mozambique

Opposition: UN Official Acting With 'Partiality' [MEDIAFAX 13 Oct]	22
Opposition Leader Denies Government Attempt To 'Lure' Party [Maputo Radio]	22
* Demobilization Process in Sofala, Manica Viewed [DOMINGO 15 Aug]	23

Swaziland

King: Elected Parliament People's 'True Representative' [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 14 Oct]	26
--	----

Zambia

Reportage on President's Visit to PRC [Cross-Reference]	26
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Guinea

President Reiterates Objection to Government Idea [Libreville Radio]	27
Youth Minister Reacts in Support [Libreville Radio]	27

Liberia

Split Within NPFL Over Disarmament Leads To Violence [London International]	27
Army Chief Denies Refusal To Obey Withdrawal Orders [Monrovia Radio]	28

Nigeria

Shonekan Discusses Closure of Media Houses [Lagos Radio]	28
Chief Press Secretary to Head of State Appointed [Lagos Radio]	28
Finance Secretary: Government Not To Devalue Currency [Lagos Radio]	29

Togo

Premier Briefs Media on Refugees, Elections, Economy [Lome Radio]	29
---	----

Eritrea

Radio Reports President's Meeting With Gore on Somalia

EA0810232193 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] On 7 October, President Isayas Afewerki met and held talks with U.S. Vice President Al Gore at the White House. During their one hour meeting, the Vice President Gore expressed his pleasure at receiving President Isayas, as the leader of this new democratic nation, and congratulated the people of Eritrea on achieving this great victory after 30 years of struggle. Noting that the Eritrean people are facing big challenges in the reconstruction of their country, he said the U.S. Government would do everything possible to assist Eritrea.

Vice President Gore said both he and President Clinton are pleased with Eritrean efforts to solve the problems of Somalia, and also noted that they agree with the Eritrean proposals on how to solve the Somali situation. He also said that the U.S. Government wants to work closely with Eritrea and Ethiopia in bringing peace to Somalia.

President Isayas on his part noted that the meeting was a source of great pride to himself and to the people of Eritrea. He said that Eritrea is ready to cooperate with the U.S. Government on regional matters, especially the Somalia issue. But, he said, last year's positive Eritrean proposals on how to solve the Somali problems were not given proper attention and many mistakes were made. President Isayas admired the readiness of the U.S. Government to work closely with the countries of the Horn of Africa and gave assurances of Eritrea's readiness to do its utmost to solve the Somalia problem and bring peace to the region.

Minister Lauds 'Free Movement' Agreement With Ethiopia

EA1210202593 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The Eritrean minister of local government has issued a statement on the free movement of Ethiopian and Eritrean citizens under the agreement recently concluded by the two countries during their Joint Ministerial Commission meeting. In the statement, the minister noted that the free movement of Eritrean and Ethiopian citizens would enhance cooperation between the Eritrean and Ethiopian governments and enable the creation of conditions conducive to safeguarding their mutual interests as specified in the protocol signed by the Joint Ministerial Commission. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Formation of New National Defense Force Announced

EA1310181793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Excerpt] According to today's ADDIS ZEMEN, Mr. Siye Abraha, the defense minister for the transitional government of Ethiopia, said a defense force comprising all nations and nationalities will be formed. The paper reported that the minister said this in an address while presiding over a ceremony marking the release from duty of over 500 transitional government soldiers from various arms. Teferi Legese has the details from ADDIS ZEMEN:

[Teferi] According to Defense Minister Siye Abraha, preparations are ready for the establishment of a defense force representing all the country's nations and nationalities. He recalled that the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front's force had been given a mandate by the council of representatives to act as a national defense force, and to bring about peace after the downfall of the Dergue regime. He stressed that the structure of a defense force where most of the members belonged to a single nationality should not continue in future. The defense minister noted that, inasmuch as such a force could not be a defense force for a popular government in its current condition, there would be a national defense force recruitment process to embrace all nations and nationalities.

Turning to the issue of the fate of the members of the current defense force, he said that, like members of any other nation and nationality, most of them would remain in the force, while others would be demobilized and become civilians. To this end, such people would be given professional training to enable them to be self-sufficient. Siye Abraha expressed the hope that these members of the defense force would make every effort to place themselves in the vanguard of efforts to revive our economy and lift our people out of poverty, with as much vigor as they displayed when recently they marched in the vanguard to destroy the Dergue regime. [passage omitted]

Ethnic Clashes Leave 26 Dead in Northwest 'Last Week'

AB1310203593 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 13 (AFP)—An ethnic quarrel over district administration in northwest Ethiopia degenerated into armed clashes which left 26 dead and 30 injured, Ethiopian state radio said on Wednesday [13 October].

The radio said the fighting between armed militia groups occurred last week following a disagreement among five ethnic groups in "Region Six" near the town of Dandar.

Government authorities were sent to settle the issue, ruling that Dandar would be directly administered by Addis Ababa, according to the radio.

The ethnic argument had centered on which region, Assossa or Amhara, would have administrative control over Dandar.

Kenya

President Appeals for National Unity, Self-Reliance

EA1010155093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0946 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Nyayo National Stadium on Moi Day—live]

[Excerpts] My dear fellow Kenyans, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to begin my remarks by sending my warmest greetings to all Kenyans, wherever they may be. Also I tell my appreciation to our foreign friends who have sent us messages of goodwill and best wishes as we celebrate this year's Moi Day. [passage omitted]

When I took over the leadership of this nation, I pledged to follow the footsteps of Jomo Kenyatta, who preached peace and peaceful coexistence amongst our people. Indeed, throughout my political career, I have always advocated for a united and peaceful Kenya. I value and cherish peace and I will at every occasion appeal to Kenyans and other members of the human race to give peace a chance.

Fellow Kenyans, the need to help one another is more relevant today than it was 15 years ago when I became your president. Apart from the many challenges confronting our people, we are part of an international community which is closely inter-dependent and facing similar economic hardships.

Unfortunately, during the past two years, we have tended to engage in a lot of talking at the expense of pursuing more productive economic activities to benefit our people. Leaders have spent time undermining others and have utilized their resources to promote their selfish political interests at the expense of the wellbeing of our people and nation. Some religious organizations have not been an exception. Rather than being faithful to the religious teachings of being the salt of the world, some clergymen have turned the pulpits into political platforms, thereby failing to satisfy the spiritual needs of their congregations. As I have said in the past, we go to places of worship to fulfill our spiritual needs in fellowship but not to pursue other interests. A nation which spends all their time politicking will suddenly fall behind in her development program. Moreover, a nation which politicizes all aspects of its life has lost sight of the real and pressing interests of her people. Let us stop all these unproductive habits and start working. We have a job to

do for the people of this country. I am sure you would not want to be judged by history as idlers.

It is therefore time that we use our energies to assist the many families to meet their basic needs such as medical services, food and shelter. It disturbs me a great deal that many political leaders, particularly those from the opposition, seem to have made up their minds to pursue destructive politics, except, of course, Jaramogi Oginga [Odinga], who is still a nationalist [applause], who decided that we cooperate for the interests of this nation, because the interests of this nation are above personal interests of all individuals or of anybody, and such politicians have forgotten, of course, the mandate of their constituents is not to fight the government but to find ways and means of promoting the welfare of the areas they represent. Surely, the welfare of the people cannot be promoted when leaders preach war, call for the revival of tribal organizations or incite their supporters to engage in civil disobedience. As leaders, it is imperative that we weigh our words carefully, because, apart from creating confusion amongst the people, we could very easily scare off prospective foreign investors interested in doing business in our country. Let us therefore be conscious of the harm careless talk is doing to this country and instead resolve to promote the welfare of the people. [passage omitted]

Turning now to the economic front, you are no doubt aware of the various challenges that our country has been facing since 1991, when donors decided to suspend financial assistance to Kenya. Although the suspension of financial assistance caused serious economic difficulties, we nevertheless learned useful lessons. The first lesson that Kenya has learnt is that no meaningful and sustainable development can be realized if a country is wholly dependent on foreign assistance. The bedrock of all our development efforts should always be our own efforts and local resources. We cannot, therefore, continue relying on foreigners to develop our country, because in most times, their priorities are different from ours.

We have also learnt during the past two years when we have done without foreign assistance that the greatness of a nation lies in its self-respect, however poor. A country which is prepared to sacrifice the dignity of its people so as to qualify for foreign assistance compromises the welfare of its people in the long run. [applause] In all our dealings with donors, the Government of Kenya has always been guided by the need to protect the dignity of Kenyans and preservation of our national sovereignty. I am grateful that most of our foreign friends understand our position, and I wish to assure them that Kenyans deeply appreciate their continued interest in the prosperity of this country. [passage omitted]

Finally, let us resolve to live in peace and avoid irresponsible conduct and utterances which jeopardizes national unity and stability. When I took over as head of state in 1978, I swore to serve all Kenyans without discrimination and to champion national cohesion. Today, I want to assure all Kenyans once again that I shall continue to

carry out my constitutional duties and responsibilities with total impartiality as president so that Kenyans can conduct their economic activities in a free and peaceful atmosphere. Equally, I urge all responsible leaders to embrace virtues which promote the welfare of the people. Thank you. [applause]

Somalia

Aidid Interview Reported; U.S. Envoy Meets Aides

AB1410101693 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT
14 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, 14 Oct (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid announced here Thursday that he would unilaterally free a U.S. pilot and a Nigerian peacekeeper held by his group within the next 24 hours. In his first interview with the press in four months, Aidid, who is wanted by the United Nations in connection with the killing of 24 Pakistani UN troops in June, expressed hope that Somalis held by UN forces would also be freed. Aidid said repeatedly that he "wants peace," and stressed that there was no need for so many UN troops in Somalia.

U.S. special envoy to Somalia Robert Oakley held further talks Thursday with representatives of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA), led by Isse Mohamed Siad, whom he met Tuesday [12 October], informed sources said. Oakley had called for the release of the prisoners held by Aidid as a gesture of goodwill.

Somali Sources Report U.S. Pilot Freed

AB1410110693 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT
14 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, 14 Oct (AFP)—A U.S. helicopter pilot held by supporters of wanted warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid was freed Thursday, Somali sources said. There was no immediate confirmation from the United States or United Nations.

Somaliland Vice President Meets Visiting UNHCR Official

EA1310193593 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT
11 Oct 93

[Text] The vice president of the republic of Somaliland, Abdirahman aw Ali Farah, today held talks in Hargeysa

with a UNHCR delegation from Addis Ababa. Hargeysa is the capital of the republic of Somaliland. The vice president of Somaliland explained to the delegation the need for Somaliland refugees in eastern Ethiopia to be fully assisted in situ until they return home. The vice president also said that arrangements would have to be made for basic infrastructures to be in place before these refugees return to their motherland.

The head of the UNHCR office in Ethiopia, (Barry Ragboy), told the vice president that the purpose of the visit was to lay groundwork for the forthcoming visit to Somaliland by the head of the UNCHR office in the Horn of Africa.

The report adds that the UNHCR delegation arrived in the country this morning and will stay in the republic for two days. The meeting was also attended by some members of the government of the republic of Somaliland.

Somaliland Official on Religious Affairs Ministry Role

EA1310221393 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT
5 Oct 93

[Text] This morning, the religious endowments minister of the Republic of Somaliland, Abd al-Rahman Dahir Ajab, briefed the Somaliland Council of Representative on his ministry's two-year program. The minister told the representatives that his ministry was to be a mirror in which the people of the republic of Somaliland and others would see reflected the functions of the government of the republic of Somaliland.

The minister said his ministry has eight departments, each of which is concerned with religious matters of interest and essential to the Islamic society. He listed his ministry's departments as follows: The religious endowments department, the sole responsibility of which is to account for and register all religious endowments in the country; the fatwah department, which is responsible for judging all religious differences and shari'ah problems that may arise in the country—the department will issue fatwabs on shari'ah matters; the mosques department; the department of enjoining virtue and forbidding evil; the department of censorship of religious publications; the department of raising the standards of koranic schools; the department of the poor tax; the department of finance.

Meyer, Ramaphosa Interviewed on Possible Referendum*MB1310122693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[Interview with Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and African National Congress, ANC, Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa by South African Broadcasting Corporation announcer John Bishop on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] The state president warned last night that if the current crisis in negotiations is not solved in four weeks, you might be asked to take part in a referendum. Good evening, welcome to Tuesday's "Agenda." So exactly, what's behind this call for a referendum? Well, two leading political figures are with us tonight, Mr. Roelf Meyer, constitutional affairs minister, and Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary general of the ANC. Good evening, gentlemen. I should tell the viewers Mr. Meyer has literally just arrived straight from Cape Town to be here. Thanks for joining us.

First question to you, Minister. Apart from the reason given by the state president which we've heard, it's being said that this is a bid to rescue the National Party from oblivion in the face of the lame duck government it represents; the national outcry over the petrol price for instance, the highly controversial SADF [South African Defense Force] raid into Umtata, and the solidarity of opposition on the right. That's what's being said in news circles. Comments?

[Meyer] The referendum idea is solely about the negotiations and taking the process forward in terms of creating a new constitution for the country, and what the president said last night was clearly to indicate that if there can't be progress over the next four weeks by involving all the parties, by involving the leaders, then there's only one way and that is to take it to the people.

[Bishop] But it's also being said, you see, that you are trying to come in on coat tails of the ANC, who believe they will be triumphant in any kind of referendum or election.

[Meyer] Well, that will still have to be seen, but what is now necessary is that we reach agreement and that the country knows where we stand as far as the new constitution is concerned, and what we've been engaged in so far over the last three, four years: First by normalizing the political process, then engaging all parties in talks, and then negotiations about the new constitution. Now we are coming to the point of the delivery of that new constitution, and if we can't get agreement as inclusively as possible, then this is the way.

[Bishop] This is your idea of the way forward, the government's idea. Mr. Ramaphosa, is it in any way your idea? Would you go with it?

[Ramaphosa] The question of a referendum is one of those issues, options that can be considered when we confront a

crisis in the negotiation process. It is one of many. I think we should see President de Klerk's statement as a political intervention which is seeking to address what we can call intransigence on the Freedom Alliance side which refuses to be part of the negotiating process, which has openly said that it will reject the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] and will not accept the constitution. But we believe that before we even talk about a referendum, we should actually look at the negotiation process from now onward. What we believe needs to be done is that even though the Freedom Alliance parties are not in the negotiating process, we should move on with maximum speed within the next week to complete negotiations on an interim constitution. Thereafter, that interim constitution must be taken to Parliament, Parliament must pass it into a law of this country. Thereafter we should try and broaden acceptance or consensus around this piece of legislation. We must deepen the acceptance thereof and the consensus. If consensus is not broad enough even at that stage, we should then start thinking about many ways of ensuring that the agreement is broadly accepted by the people of this country, by various organizations. We could then look at a whole range of other mechanisms such as calling a conference—a broad conference of political leaders—we could also call a broad conference not only of political organizations, but cultural organizations, sports organizations and what have you, to try and put across to them the interim constitution which we will have concluded at the negotiating process.

[Bishop] Mr. Ramaphosa, can you reasonably even get to the interim constitution without the Freedom Alliance?

[Ramaphosa] We are committed to the negotiating process, and we've always said that we want the negotiating process to be all inclusive, but at the same time we've said that no party, be it the National Party, the ANC, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] or any other party should stand in the way of democratic transformation in this country, so no party should ever hold the future of this country to ransom.

[Bishop] So if the Freedom Alliance stands out against doing what you would like to see happen—you and the government—stands out against the referendum, you and the government would go for the referendum, would you?

[Ramaphosa] The question of the referendum, as I said, may well be one of the options that you opt for. It is not necessarily the only one and President de Klerk's interventions should be seen as introducing a national debate; in terms of say, we could have a referendum.

[Bishop] You're sort of flying a kite, really.

[Ramaphosa] I think the way he did it, he was actually even putting it across as a warning to those parties that are trying to frustrate the negotiating process.

[Bishop] Have you and Mr. Meyer discussed this referendum before the state president announced it?

[Ramaphosa] No, what we've had to discuss in the cause of the negotiating process is how we would be able to

broaden consensus around the product that will come out of the World Trade Center negotiating process.

[Bishop] What I mean, with the rather close alliance which obviously you have now, President de Klerk wouldn't have made that statement without consulting the ANC, would he?

[Meyer] I can assure you, the state president didn't consult any party as far as the idea of a referendum is concerned. This came about on account of the developments of the last week or so, and the reason obviously as I stated before, was that the government had to give consideration as to the way forward, and it is true that the state president didn't refer to a referendum as the only...

[Bishop, interrupting] He said might.

[Meyer] He said might. So it might develop into various options. In that way Mr. Ramaphosa is correct, but he said also that as a democrat, he believes that could be the best possible way to do...

[Bishop, interrupting] Let's talk about this negotiations crisis and stay with you, Minister. Four weeks, is there some significance in that? In other words, what I think the viewers would like to know, and everybody in the country, at the end of four weeks do you go for that option of the referendum, and why have you given it only four weeks?

[Meyer] I think one has to take it into a broader context, a whole picture. We've been negotiating now for quite a long time throughout 1992—the first half of 1992; we were engaged in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] trying to develop agreements on constitutional matters and so forth. Again we started the multi-party talks the first quarter of this year, and every time we focused and moved forward on reaching agreements. Finally also on the constitution. The first draft of this constitution actually came about through the middle of July this year. So it's not as if the process as far as the constitution itself has now only started. It's been on the go for a quite a long time already. What we're now saying is that we're coming to the final stages of agreements.

[Bishop] But you see what its looking like, isn't it? You must agree, I think both of you, but you won't, but anyway, let me put it to you: the Freedom Alliance is (?scuppering) your plan, that's to say the ANC-NP plan, and you are working out a deal to eliminate the Freedom Alliance.

[Meyer] That's absolutely incorrect, and I'm first of all saying the government and the National Party on the one side and the ANC on the other side remain the main opponents, also in the negotiating process. What has developed at the World Trade Center where we're negotiating together with other parties on a multiparty basis is that we, as main opponents, are seeking agreements through proper negotiations, and it's a pity not all the parties are there. But that doesn't mean, the fact that we are negotiating together, seeking agreements for the sake

of the country and to the best interest of all South African citizens, doesn't mean that we are in an alliance.

[Bishop] But if you, if I say, if you've lost your constituency—traditionally white Afrikaans-speaking—you have only the ANC to look to, do you know?

[Meyer] Well, that is not the case. The National Party constituency today is broad and far beyond only the traditional white support, but it also has kept intact the white support it had in the past.

[Bishop] Untested though, isn't it?

[Meyer] True, but that is why a referendum could be a good thing—to test the product that we are developing.

[Bishop] I want to get on, gentlemen, to, you know, the idea we have of the referendum, what the logistics would be, but another question, and staying with you Minister: The Freedom Alliance, we heard that sort of what I must call diplomatic gobble-de-gook, that they met with you, some high flyers there, and you had: Was it constructive or any way deliberate and full and frank discussions, but I think South Africa would like to know what they said to you and what you said to them, so can we hear what they said to you?

[Meyer] They basically said in a statement last Thursday already what they wanted to come and say yesterday, and that was practically what they did, first of all to sort of introduce the fact that they have now formed a new alliance; secondly, to call on the state president to call a leader summit of all parties in South Africa; and thirdly that they should try and delay the process as far as negotiations are concerned, especially with a view to this coming session of Parliament.

[Bishop] Did you tell them about the referendum announcement which would be made by the state president?

[Meyer] No, the point was made by Mr. Buthelezi—Chief Minister Buthelezi—in the discussions. He referred to the referendum, but the state president didn't initiate the discussion on the referendum.

[Bishop] By initiating the discussion you mean, didn't say: listen, tonight I'm going to announce the possibility of a referendum, he didn't say that?

[Meyer] He reacted to what Chief Minister Buthelezi said on that in regard to his ideas on the referendum and the state president said he was thinking of favoring the idea of a referendum.

[Bishop] Mr. Ramaphosa, let us just imagine we have this referendum and there's some obvious questions I think, who would pose the question and what would the question be?

[Ramaphosa] If we were ever to get to the point where we talk about a referendum, we would obviously be opposed to President de Klerk deciding on a unilateral basis that

there should be a referendum. It would have to be a decision that would be taken by the multiparty negotiating process...

[Bishop, interrupting] Without the Freedom Alliance, obviously?

[Ramaphosa] I mean, they have walked out, and rather than, you know, us trying to eliminate them, they are actually eliminating themselves.

[Bishop] So you would just go on?

[Ramaphosa] We would have that decision taken at the multiparty process. It would not be a unilateral one, and there would have to be a process by which we try and pose a question if we were ever to get to that point.

[Bishop] What sort of a question would it be?

[Ramaphosa] Well, clearly, we would only think about various options of how we broaden consensus only once we have an interim constitution, and if we got to that point, it would have to be: Do South Africans accept the interim constitution that has been negotiated or not?

[Bishop] But shouldn't that be asked anyway, I mean, there have been moans from all kinds of areas that to actually vote for something you don't know you're voting for, in fact the Inkatha Freedom Party has been asking for a constitution to be laid on the table...

[Ramaphosa, interrupting] The multiparty negotiating process is open to the media and most of the media have actually been putting across the views that are emanating from there extensively throughout the mediums that they use, but at the same time going to the elections on the 27th of April is, in a way, a process through which we would be asking South Africans whether they find the constitution acceptable or not. There would obviously have to be a high-profile education program launched by the negotiating process into which the government would have to pop quite a lot of money to educate every South African. I think, for instance, that the constitution will have to be translated into all the 11 languages that are used in our country so that the simple man and woman who is in the rural areas should have access to the document and know and understand what it means, so that whole process would be getting people to understand what the constitution is about.

But coming back to the referendum, there's obviously a whole number of questions that need to be addressed and answered. For instance, before you can even think of a referendum you have to ask yourself whether there will be free political activity throughout the country. There are areas like Bophuthatswana, the Ciskei, kwaZulu where there is no free political activity, including some rightwing towns. So you will have to have a guarantee that (?they will decide). You also need to look at who is going to run the elections, rather the referendum itself, will it be Home Affairs or the Independent Electoral Commission?

[Bishop] This sounds like having an election. Why not just go for the election then, I mean, it's going to cost an enormous amount of money. You've got to do all this homework, I mean...

[Ramaphosa, interrupting] The question of funding also comes into play, and clearly, one would need to have a clear balance on whether you want to go for the referendum or want to go for an election proper on the 27th of April.

[Bishop] Well, that's the first part, but we're coming back, and we will be starting with the minister. Stay with us. Roelf Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa.

Your turn, Minister. Let's go back to what you told us in the first part about the meeting with the Freedom Alliance. Did Chief Buthelezi suggest that he might go for a referendum or did he really say: don't do that?

[Meyer] No, I wouldn't say that because the question was not really asked there. He raised a point of view in connection with a referendum...

[Bishop, interrupting] What was the point of view?

[Meyer] I don't think I should raise it on his behalf and take his position. The fact is that I believe the IFP should still react to the announcement of last night by the state president and I think we should leave them the opportunity to do so.

[Bishop] As far as I know, Inkatha did publish it in the paper, but I think they generally rejected the idea.

[Meyer] That could be so. That was the general trend I would say that the chief minister took in discussion yesterday.

[Bishop] Well, Mr. Ramaphosa, we are going on discussing the possibility of having this referendum, we're talking about why not go straight for the election. But there's another question. How on earth can you have a successful referendum? You mentioned of course the self-governing states, what kind of electorate result they would deliver would have a question mark over it, I presume, but also if you don't have what they call full, fair and general referendum, then you haven't got it anyway, have you, you're back to square one really, the Freedom Alliance won't go with it. Let us suggest, who knows, people change their minds, Inkatha Freedom Party won't go with it. You're left with the National Party and the ANC having their referendum.

[Ramaphosa] Well, you see John, if we were ever to get to that point, and clearly that will have to be discussed by the negotiating council and a decision in that regard will need to be taken. If we were ever to get to that point, it would mean that a decision has been taken to take the product of the process to the people as a whole. And I believe that if we got to that point, that would override whatever political party that may say, we want to hold back, because the people would then be given the opportunity of declaring their verdict on a process that they've

been intimately involved with over the months, a process that they have been wanting to see a positive result coming out.

[Bishop] Mr. Meyer, if we got to that, could government control violence that might break out, I mean on a massive scale? We hear of private armies, we hear of caches of arms, we hear of threats of civil war. I mean, that would be a major...

[Meyer] I think there are various scenarios that one has to consider in the whole process. Let me throw out a few.

[Bishop] Please.

[Meyer] First of all, the need for a referendum would come up as I indicated earlier to legitimize the process, to declare it actually being accepted by the majority—by the vast majority—of South Africans. So the need for a referendum would come into the playing field as far as that consideration is concerned, then it will have to be followed by an election, and this is done before. You might remember in 1983 when this current constitution came into being. We exactly had the same kind of process where it was first legitimized through a referendum and then followed by an election.

[Bishop] But, then we had a permanent state of emergency.

[Meyer] No, not at that stage exactly. Let's...

[Bishop, interrupting] But we had apartheid laws which were virtually the same thing, were they not?

[Meyer] Well, let's come to the question of violence and how to deal with that in this process. Of course, we already have agreed structures, not put into operation yet, but agreed structures on how to deal also with the question of violence on a multiparty basis. The TEC therefore, the Transitional Executive Council, can play some role in this regard. Again back to the various scenarios, we will have to make a judgment, when do we put the structures that we now have agreed to—the transitional structures—in place, for instance the Independent Electoral Commission might be necessary to conduct the referendum in itself. So we would probably have to put that commission first into operation so that it in itself, as an independent body, can take care of the overall monitoring and so forth of the referendum. But another scenario that I would like to bring forward: If people would object against the referendum as such being only conducted by certain parties, then I think the answer to that would actually be to ensure full participation by all also at the regional level. We are now going to receive this week a report from the demarcation commission on the new boundaries of regions for South Africa. And if that is established, then nothing would prevent us from having actually a regional count for the referendum in such a case. This would actually increase the legitimacy of the outcome.

[Bishop] I think people would say that hearing you so fluently, this has been very well thought out for something that might be done. Is it, I ask again, an actual possibility? You've got it laid down as a plan that goes into operation?

[Meyer] Well, of necessity and the state president indicated so last night that the government and the National Party did some thinking about what are the scenarios, and he voiced this as one of the scenarios that we have to look at. Obviously there are others as well. After all it is my job to do some thinking about this...

[Bishop] Of course it is. Let me put it across to you then, Mr. Ramaphosa. Would this buy some valuable time for the National Party and the government, I mean, it might push back that election date. You see, you've had your referendum you've all agreed on this, no one has been voted for actually.

[Ramaphosa] I think whatever happens in this country and in the negotiating process, I think the one mistake that our people will never allow us to make, or forgive us if we make, is to change the election date. I think we must just accept that that election day is virtually cast in stone. The people of this country expect to go to the elections on the 27th and whatever else we do, we must keep that date in mind. The negotiation process must be completed in the next three or four weeks, and the speed that we are adding to the process is in view of meeting the target date that we have set for ourselves.

[Bishop] Minister, is it cast in stone, that date, as far as government is concerned?

[Meyer] Well, the state president said last night that as far as we are concerned, going to keep to the time scales and that would include obviously the election date. And we would from our side work day and night to ensure that we keep to that...

[Bishop, interrupting] But again, what sort of an election would that be, let us presume the Freedom Alliance are not in it, perhaps Inkatha Freedom Party are not there. It would be chaos, wouldn't it?

[Meyer] Well, that is one of the reasons why the referendum might come into the picture, because once the referendum has approved the constitution, then all parties should participate in the election.

[Ramaphosa] But I think it's been proved many a time in history that parties that refuse to participate in an election actually begin to relegate themselves to the dustbins of history and I would actually say that if the Freedom Alliance parties are not going to participate, they are doing a great deal of disservice not only to themselves, but to the country and their own members.

[Bishop] It's also been shown that those who refuse to take part in elections elsewhere in history have resorted to arms—force of arms.

[Ramaphosa] Well, we would actually hope and work to a point where we will not have that. Obviously we continue hearing about civil war and resort to violence from quite a number of people, leaders in the Freedom Alliance side, and we think that is very irresponsible at this point in the history of our country when all political parties ought to be trying to work for a better South Africa which is free of racism and all the vestiges of apartheid.

So we think that all of us should be moving toward ensuring that we live in a violence-free country and that we don't even talk of a civil war. And the only way of doing so is to make sure that we become part of the solution.

[Bishop] Thank you. Minister?

[Meyer] I think this is exactly where the idea comes in John, that we should work full out, also now over the next three, four weeks to involve all those parties that are not participating with us at the World Trade Center, including the Freedom Alliance, not as really the message that we gave to them yesterday, namely: Yes we will bilaterally negotiate with you as well on the contents of the constitution to make every effort possible to allow for an inclusive agreement on the content of that constitution.

[Bishop] But that referendum hangs over them, doesn't it? In four weeks if they haven't come back to the table...

[Meyer, interrupting] The natural question, if I would have said here tonight, the natural question that you would have put to me is: What are you going to do after three, four weeks and there is still no agreement...

[Bishop, interrupting] Well, I have to put it to you...

[Meyer] Exactly, and that is where the referendum comes into the picture there.

[Bishop] So they've only got four weeks the Freedom Alliance to come on board, is that so?

[Ramaphosa] Yes, I think we need to clarify this because if there was... [pauses] the minister explains it, it needs to be sharpened a little bit, we should actually say in three or four weeks we are going to reach agreement at the World Trade Center.

[Bishop] You mean, positive?

[Ramaphosa] Indeed, that's what we are committed to, and we get the impression that the National Party and the government are also committed to that. So after reaching agreement, finalizing the interim constitution, we would obviously seek to get broad consensus. Ideally we would like to get that consensus now as we move toward that four-week deadline. If we don't get it, we proceed to finalize a constitution and hope that there will be part of a consensus once they see the product of the negotiating process. [Bishop] But the referendum is a...

[Ramaphosa, interrupting] And if they don't become part of the consensus, then a whole range of options are open.

[Bishop] Gentlemen that's it I'm afraid, thank you very much, full and frank I hope it's been. Thank you for joining us.

[Meyer, Ramaphosa] Thank you.

Buthelezi Disagrees With Minister on Talks Progress

MB1310174093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Ulundi Oct 13 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday slated Cape National Party leader Dr. Dawie de Villiers for saying the kwaZulu government [KZG] negotiating team had completed its work and its "principals" had agreed on a deal when talks with the government were broken off.

Mr. Buthelezi said in an angry statement the team that had negotiated with government officials had represented the kwaZulu government and not the IFP.

Nevertheless, he was a principal of both the KZG and the IFP. "It is an untruth that I ever at anytime agreed to what Dr. de Villiers calls 'a deal'. Nor would I have been in a position to accept it alone and outside of cabinet," Mr. Buthelezi said.

Referring to Dr. de Villiers remark that there were "strange bedfellows" in the newly-formed Freedom Alliance, Mr. Buthelezi said he was amazed to hear someone who served in an apartheid cabinet say such a thing about the IFP. "In our Freedom Alliance manifesto, we totally reject racism and discrimination," Mr. Buthelezi said.

NP Said Engaged in Forming Possible Political Alliances

MB1310172293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 13 Oct 93

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Strand Oct 13 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was engaged in discussions which could lead to possible alliances or agreements with other parties, the NP's Cape leader Dr. Dawie de Villiers said on Wednesday. Closing the party's Cape congress at the Strand, he said the NP did not want to walk alone, but rather link up with parties which shared its aims. "The NP is not a go-it-alone party," said Dr. de Villiers, who is also the NP's chief negotiator at the multi-party talks.

The discussions were not ones to be bandied about. Any alliances or agreements would have to be the result of a process of consultation and have a binding factor, he said. The newly-formed Freedom Alliance was built on an "anti" factor aimed at bringing to an end the current negotiation process.

Dr. de Villiers said the April 27 poll—the "mother of all elections"—would determine events in South Africa for

decades to come. "We've got to eat, think and drink election over the next six months," he exhorted delegates.

Walus, Clive Derby-Lewis Found Guilty of Hani Murder

*MB1410112793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040
GMT 14 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 14 SAPA—Polish immigrant Janusz Walus had killed SA Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani with direct intent, the Rand Supreme Court found on Thursday.

Judge President Eloff, giving judgment, found Walus had killed Mr Hani and that he had done so with direct intent. The judgment continues.

Accused number two Clive Derby-Lewis, the Conservative Party politician, knowingly and by conspiracy with Walus, promoted the assassination of Mr Hani, Mr Justice C. F. Eloff found.

Walus and Clive Derby-Lewis were found guilty of Mr Hani's murder.

Gaye Derby-Lewis was acquitted on all counts.

ANC's Ramaphosa Speaks on Land Redistribution

*MB1210193693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814
GMT 12 Oct 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "Opening Address by the Secretary General of the African National Congress, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, to the Conference on Land Redistribution Options Held in Johannesburg From 12th to 15th October 1993"]

[Text] Distinguished guests, comrades and friends.

The oldest continuing call of the ANC is ... Mayibuye iAfrika! Come back, Africa. The dispossession of the majority must come to an end. South Africa must belong not just to one group or another, but to all of us. Mayibuye iAfrika! ... iAfrika, mayibuye!

Unless we settle the land question, we do not have a country. If we handle it badly, we tear South Africa to pieces. If we manage it well, we create the foundations for a truly united nation.

The massively unequal distribution of land is not just the unfortunate legacy of apartheid, it is the totally unacceptable continuation of apartheid. Whoever owns the land, by law owns the building on the land and is in effect the master or mistress of the people on the land. Unless we solve the land question, we cannot solve the human question, we cannot de-racialise the economy and we cannot achieve in the future a secure legal regime for property rights respected by all.

Just as the inequality did not come about by itself, so it will not go away of its own accord. We need an active

policy to deal with it, one that is as fair as the previous one was unfair, as participatory as the earlier one was dictatorial, as balanced as the former one was partial. The goal must not be to divide South Africans, but to unite us and to introduce new standards of fairness into public life.

Ever since it was founded, the ANC has put three central items on the agenda: the vote, land and education. These three demands are to be found in the country's first bill of rights put forward by the ANC in 1923, they are repeated in the ANC's bill of rights in 1943, in the Freedom Charter of 1955, in the constitutional principles of 1987 and in our current bill of rights proposals as well as the document ready to govern adopted at our policy conference last year.

By 1993, we have all but won the right to vote. Now we must direct all our attentions to ensuring that the vote is meaningful. The first elections are in sight. The fact that they are about to be held is the greatest triumph yet for democracy in our land. For the first time, all South Africans will be doing something as equals. This will be the beginnings of common citizenship. April 27 will be the equivalent of our independence day.

Yet the elections will not be held simply for the sake of proving to the world that we are democratic. Nor is their main function merely to change the colour of skin of those in office. Our objective is not and can never be just to de-racialise oppression and make injustice more acceptable.

We go into the elections seeking two clear mandates from the people of our country. In the first place, we wish for a mandate as to the kind of constitution the people want. Secondly, we look for a mandate in respect of the programme of reconstruction that we will embark upon as the leading participant in a government of national unity and reconstruction.

One of the key elements in this programme will be land reform. It is vital that land reform be undertaken in a meaningful way, that it be principled and effective.

While everybody has a contribution to make in resolving the land question, we in the ANC have a special responsibility. The claim to restore land rights is part of our history. If turn our backs on the land question, we are no longer the ANC.

Most of us in the leadership have an urban bias. We belong to the towns and have a deep sense of involvement with the urgent problems of three cities. The land question appears so difficult, so laden with emotion, so ridden with layers of competing interests, that we always wait for a more convenient moment to deal with it. Now is never the time. There are always seemingly good reasons for avoiding the land question; we do not want to rock the constitutional boat; we must give priority to putting new governmental structures in place; we must first get the economy going.

The fact is that there is never a good time to deal with difficult matters. The land question will always have too much history locked into it, too much symbolism, too much economic impact, too much passion, too much blood. Yet, even if we wished to run away from the land question, the question would never run away from us. We have to deal with it, and now. The question is not whether to face up to the issue, but how.

Over the next three days, we will examine a large number of issues involved in a land reform programme. ANC policy on these issues is very clear.

Dispossession and denial of rights to land have resulted in the present unequal division of land and landlessness, which will require legislative intervention far beyond the mere repeal of apartheid land laws. Our policies must provide access to land both as a productive resource and to ensure that all citizens have a secure place to live. The crippling impact of past policies demands the urgent implementation of a national programme of land reform and distribution. At the same time, we must take account of the need to maintain food supplies and to provide equitable and orderly procedures so as to ensure that the transition is as smooth as possible.

It is the ANC's view that the legacy of forced removals and dispossession must be addressed as a fundamental point of departure to any future land policy for our country. Effective measures to ensure that landless people gain access to land on fair terms, and a legal process to resolve competing claims to land, will be introduced by an ANC government as a matter of priority.

The development of a productive agriculture sector and a viable rural economy is necessary for the economic growth and well-being of all South Africans. The productive potential of the land and the people living on it should be effectively harnessed, for the benefit of the entire nation. Our agricultural land should be treated as a fragile and precious resource base which belongs to future generations, and our policies will ensure its enrichment, protection, and its productive utilisation as a foundation for food production.

Quite apart from the legitimate anger of our people over decades of dispossession and impoverishment, there are several hard-headed economic imperatives for tackling rural restructuring. The first is the large opportunity for increasing productive employment, a crucial objective that will be difficult to create in any other sector. Secondly there is the uncomfortable historical fact that such claims do not go away, but fester into decades of debilitating conflict and war. Thirdly, twenty years of haphazard government policy on agriculture has led to poor performance and environmental degradation in the large farm sector, in Korea and Taiwan, for instance, have shown us that if we vigorously pursue a policy of learning how to support small farm households to make them more productive, we learn by doing. A farm is a complex enterprise. Farms households that wish to be highly productive have to learn to be well organised, and

to manage the enterprise as an economic activity. Later, some members of the household can then utilise this understanding as they move off to other kinds of enterprise. At the same time, the government learns how to support enterprise, more widely.

But we need to be circumspect in our approach. There have been too many failures in land reform, as well as immense successes. Let us learn from both.

The starting point is in restoring rights to those who were forcibly removed from their land under apartheid laws. But more widely we also need to address problems of poverty, malnutrition, and unemployment through a redistribution of land.

Let us start with restorations and judicial procedures for claims. The establishment of locally based land committees and land claims courts will provide a path through which the existing conflicts over specific land may be equitably resolved. Provided with specific institutional protection this process has the potential of restoring faith in a system of legally recognised land rights.

More specifically, by adopting of the very rules through which victims of forced removals were disposed as the criteria for recognizing their right of restoration we aim to empower the dispossessed to actively claim their lost lands. Empowered with the right of restoration, claimants may either have their land restored or, in the case of land where restoration would be inappropriate, the claimants may negotiate for the allocation alternative land or compensation.

But any claims' procedure will be very limited in its effects, and on its own would be ineffective in the short term due to the administrative or judicial bottleneck that the court will soon face, if people desperate for land see it as the only mechanism. Land redistribution has much wider potential impact. The ANC has accepted this as a general objective, but until today, there has been little discussion of ways and means. We hope that through in-depth discussion of all the elements of a restructuring of rural ownership, this conference will provide the basis for intensive debate over the next few months. We in the ANC are committed to land reform, and we hope that the conference will produce detailed proposals that can be widely debated both within ANC structures and in the country as a whole. At the end of that process we must turn the objectives have been widely understood and analyses. That way, land reform cannot be imposed on people, but will be dependent on their participation.

From this platform, we send out a message to the white farming community who own 83 per cent of the land, and who completely dominate the commercial farming sector. Some of you welcome change, many of you see it as an inevitable necessity that has to be faced up to, and some of you wish to resist. To all of you we say the following:

We are all South Africans. We all love the land. We all have invested our sweat in the soil. We all rejoice when crops grow and livestock prospers. We feel the drought

and the hails and the pest together. We are all stricken by the erosion and sandstorms that denude our soil.

The land is the common heritage of all of us. Here we are born, here we live, and here we die. Four decades ago, we declared in the Freedom Charter that South Africa belonged to all who lived in it. We have never deviated from this policy, and now that we are achieving the principal goals of the Freedom Charter, we certainly do not intend departing from them at this stage, or ever. The problem that faces all of us is that this shared belonging is neither a social or a legal reality.

History in this phase gives us all a special chance to work together to bring about the reality of a shared enjoyment of a shared birthright. The process of land reform will be so much easier and swifter, and the outcome so much more to mutual advantage, if we work on it together.

State land, which includes land used by the SADF [South African Defense Force] and nature conservation is sometimes seen as being available for redistribution. The ANC believes that we need to be cautious in assuming that this land will be prioritised for transfer. While there certainly are significant parcels of land that should be made available to the landless, some of this land is unsuitable for agriculture, while much of it consists of parks and other conservation areas. We support the idea of maintaining conservation areas, but would like to see them managed in a way that benefits the whole nation and improves the lives of local communities.

A substantial quantity of new work was commissioned in preparation for this conference. South Africans agreed to cooperate with the World Bank under the certain conditions, to ensure that research would reflect our concerns, and would belong to us. This work provide a starting point for discussing what the shape of a land reform might be. You will hear to findings of this research during the cause of the conference. You will also hear how the World Bank interprets these findings, and turns them into proposals for land reform. While we will listen to those proposals with great interest, please be clear that those are not our proposals. We reserve the right to change or to use them as we consider appropriate.

We believe that at this conference, you too, as participants from all over South Africa have the opportunity to have an input into the discussion, and a chance to influence future policy. Much of your work will necessarily be technical in nature. Yet in the end, what you are being called upon to do is to answer a number of simple questions asked by ordinary people.

What land should be made available for redistribution? What criteria should be used and who should decide?

What allowances need to be made for the different kinds of land use contemplated: land for housing, land for commercial purposes, land for farming?

Who are the beneficiaries to be? Is it those with direct historical connection only, or those most in need, or those

best able to farm productively? How is the queue established? How can we avoid nepotism and corruption?

How can we ensure proper checks and balances without creating a mechanism so slow and cumbersome that the whole process comes to a halt?

How is the process to be financed? What is the role of calling in of debt? How should compensation be computed and how should it be paid? What is the role of the market, of voluntary purchase associations, of international finance, of state land fund? What compensation goes to those formerly dispossessed and what to those whose land is subject to expropriation in the public interest today?

How can we minimise the danger of a new class of land entrepreneur emerging while the great majority still remain landless and poor?

What can be done to ensure that women are no longer deprived of meaningful land rights?

What is the future of large and relatively efficient farming enterprises, particularly those producing for export? How can we see to it that there is appropriate training, credit and transport so as to ensure that redistribution does not lead to a massive decline in productivity?

The ANC is engaging with the World Bank to examine ways in which we can best utilise international experience. However, we are even more concerned that all future projects and programmes be properly formulated by us to fit within the ANC's overall strategy and objectives. We are not going to accept outside proposals that have not been properly subjected to our internal processes of policy formulation. Within that framework, we welcome the World Bank's collaboration and support in this work, and we believe that the results have been fruitful.

We are pleased that in addition to our own reports, and the World Bank proposals, we will also hear from people from some other countries in South Africa which have considered land reforms, and from other national and international speakers. We hope that this will make for a rich debate. So welcome all.

The papers that will be presented are many and varied. We should never be afraid of conflicting ideas and different viewpoints. They are the stuff of debate. That is how policy emerges. What is important is that during the debate we always keep our eyes on the prize. Our goal must be clear: to map out a just, effective, orderly and viable way to enable a future government of national unity headed by the ANC to carry out a programme of land reform.

I welcome you all and wish the conference every success.

Remarks Seen as 'Irresponsible'

*MB1310163993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425
GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SAPA—Irrresponsible statements about land could create expectations that might lead to unmanageable conflict, the Transvaal Agricultural Union warned the African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports the union was reacting to a statement by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa that an ANC government would give preference to measures that would ensure those without land could obtain land fairly, as well as a legal process to settle land demands. The union said the ANC had not borne in mind the economical and emotional value attached to their land by Transvaal farmers.

ANC To Allow Civil Servants To Keep Jobs After Election

*MB1310182693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756
GMT 13 Oct 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—Multi-party negotiators agreed on Wednesday that civil servants would keep their jobs after the April 27 election. However, there would simultaneously have to be a policy of affirmative action to represent South Africa's population in the public service, the African National Congress [ANC] said. The job guarantee for civil servants would apply in South Africa, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and the self-governing territories.

Negotiators meeting at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park also agreed to the creation of an independent commission for administration. The commission would, among other things, at both a national and regional level in the public service:

- promote and maintain professional standards of public administration;
- promote efficient, open and accountable public administration and ensure its continuity; and,
- develop policies relating to the appointment, remuneration, training, promotion, discipline, retirement and management of personnel.

"The professional and non-discriminatory nature of the public service, both regarding its services and employment policies, is provided for, as well as the right of public servants to organise and to bargain collectively," stated the report of the technical committee on constitutional issues discussed on Wednesday.

The technical committee proposed an 11-member commission for administration, whose members would not be permitted to hold office in any political party or organisation. Some of the 21 parties in the Negotiating

Council felt the proposed commission was too big and the matter was carried over for further debate.

Negotiators further agreed to a guaranteed "no vendetta" against civil servants being written into the interim constitution. The interim constitution is scheduled to be implemented immediately after the April 27 election, a member of the technical committee noted. "Every person employed in the public service immediately before the commencement of this (interim) constitution shall continue to hold his or her post and position in accordance with the applicable law," the draft clause stated.

The same guarantee, in a separate clause, applies to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and the self-governing territories. The report provides for regional governments to legally establish and regulate their own public services.

The ANC objected, however, to unilateral restructuring in the public service which it said was presently taking place.

ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj said legislation should be provided to redress such practices which favoured existing public services. Maharaj further suggested that any vacancies which arose in the top five grades in the public service should not be filled without the permission of the Transitional Executive Council, which is expected to be up and running by the end of October. He gave notice that the ANC intended to submit a proposal to deal with the issue.

The technical committee on constitutional issues said it was important to protect ordinary civil servants because the period after the election would be "fluid, even dangerous".

National People's Party negotiator Amichand Rajbansi caused a stir when he asked: "Does the Negotiating Council realise that the government is rearranging departments?" Senior government negotiator and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer interjected, but Mr. Rajbansi retorted: "Don't dispute that. Do you want proof? It is happening in Natal," to which Mr. Meyer said nothing.

The draft report provides for the review within a year of the "appointment, promotion and award of permanent benefits" of civil servants. Such a review would take place in terms of legislation passed before the enactment of the interim constitution and between October 1 1993 and September 30 1994. If considered to have been "improper", the measure could be amended by the commission for administration.

ANC Rejects Azapo Remarks on Black Consciousness

*MB1310163693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330
GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday rejected claims it had embarked on a national campaign to liquidate the

Black Consciousness Movement [BCM]. The accusation was made on Tuesday by Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] Publicity Secretary Dr. Gomolemo Mokae after ANC members had been blamed for burning down three Azapo members' shacks at Boitekong near Rustenburg.

According to Dr. Mokae the attack closely followed the disruption of a community meeting which was to have been addressed by Azapo's Transvaal Vice-President Nkosi Molala at the neighbouring Phatsima village.

In a statement on Wednesday the ANC distanced itself from the attacks, saying it had never viewed other organisations "of the oppressed", such as the Black Consciousness Movement, as enemies but rather as allies. "Equally, the ANC raises its strongest objection to statements attributed to Dr. Mokae that imply that the ANC is in connivance with representatives of the white minority regime. Such statements can only exacerbate tensions and fuel violence in the area. The ANC expects a person of (Dr.) Mokae's stature to rise above narrow party political interests and meaningfully contribute to efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the problems facing us," the statement said.

ANC Youth Regional Congress Issues Statement, Elects Head

*MB1010143793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334
GMT 10 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—The African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] on Sunday urged the white youth of the country to join the organisation and "not to be bulldozed into the rightwing forces."

A statement issued at the end of the ANCYL's three-day PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional congress in Johannesburg said it would mobilise South African youth "on an unprecedented scale" to ensure an ANC [African National Congress] victory in the 1994 April 27 elections. The statement said an ANC election victory is "the beginning of a process for the development which will benefit the youth of our country." It said "let us mobilise as combatants of peace and reconciliation and the ANCYL undertakes to actively involve itself in the reconciliation process unfolding in our country." The ANCYL said it was convinced that "the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and imperatively unitary South Africa is the only determinant of hope and nationhood of all South Africans."

At the end of the congress Mr Bheki Nkosi was elected as the chairperson of the Regional Executive Committee.

'Chaos' Breaks Out After Funeral for Umtata Casualties

*MB1310155793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436
GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Umtata Oct 14 SAPA—Chaos broke out in Umtata on Wednesday afternoon after youths went on the rampage following a memorial service for the five

young people killed during an SADF [South African Defence Force] raid on an alleged APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] house in the Transkei capital last Friday. Pan Africanist Congress officials, who had organised the service, blamed "tsotsi (criminal) elements" for the violence.

A SAPA correspondent observed scores of youths in school uniform taking part in the rampage along with other youths in "civilian" clothing. The main target of the rioters appeared to be shops in downtown Umtata. "I don't think there's a shop downtown that has not been looted," the correspondent said. "Things are tense here. People who can get out of town say they are leaving." There was no immediate word on injuries. "The town is wreathed in tears smoke. I can see armed police firing teargas. I've also heard shots."

PAC Supporters Protest at Talks Site

*MB1310160993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325
GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] General Secretary Benny Alexander intervened at the entrance to the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Wednesday afternoon when a group of PAC supporters burned pieces of cardboard.

The few dozen supporters, mainly youths, were protesting against the South African Defence Force [SADF] raid on a house in Umtata, Transkei, on Friday last week during which the PAC claims five innocent children were shot dead. The government claims the house raided was a base used by the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA].

"Never allow the enemy to provoke you...remain disciplined," Mr. Alexander told the militant crowd who were watched from the other side of the talks venue fence by about two dozen policemen armed with teargas and shotguns.

Inside the World Trade Centre, the start of proceedings was delayed as Planning Committee members argued over how to deal with the raid.

A delegation from the PAC's women's wing, African Women's Organisation (PAC) of Azania, waited in the foyer for an opportunity to hand in a memorandum protesting against the raid. The petition called for the SADF to be confined to barracks and a mutual cessation of hostilities.

According to Mr. Alexander, senior government negotiator and fellow Planning Committee member Roelf Meyer wanted the issue to be dealt with at a bilateral level between the two parties. However, this was rejected by most of the Planning Committee, he said.

According to Mr. Alexander, Mr. Meyer then said a debate on the raid should be held at a later date when those responsible for the raid could themselves come to the

Negotiating Council to put their case. This was rejected by the PAC which is demanding an immediate debate.

He added that Mr. Meyer said such a debate would need two days, but as far as the PAC was concerned the matter was straightforward and could be dealt with in less than two hours. More than an hour after the scheduled 1pm start of proceedings in the Negotiating Council, the Planning Committee was reportedly still wrangling over the "when and the how" of the debate.

Mr. Alexander told the group of PAC supporters at the World Trade Centre entrance they should continue with their protest and the PAC leadership would brief them later in the day on what was happening inside the talks venue.

The crowd carried posters with slogans such as "War not talks" and "De Klerk stop your genocide. Enough is enough". Some young PAC supporters wore t-shirts which read "Each bullet takes us forward. Viva APLA."

39 Arrested Following Riot

MB1310195793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Umtata Oct 13 SAPA—Transkei Police Liaison Officer Major Solly Mkiwane said 39 people had been arrested in Umtata on Wednesday afternoon after about 200 youths rampaged through the streets, vandalising and looting shops. He said they would be charged with theft and public violence.

Maj Mkiwane said three white people travelling in separate cars through Umtata were also seriously injured when youths hurled stones at them. By late Wednesday evening, the crowds had dispersed. Police had also taken up positions at looted shops, while troops in two Army trucks were also drafted in to the town centre.

The commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Major-General Temba Matanzima, said everything was under control and appealed to the public to remain calm.

Mr. Sgqibo Mpendulo, the father of three children killed in the SA Defence Force raid at his home last Friday, said he was convinced the unruly mob were not PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members. He made this comment after visiting the town centre shortly after the incident.

Conservative Leader Hartzenberg Addresses AWB Rally

MB0910111793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 9 Oct 93

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Klerksdorp, Western Transvaal Oct 9 SAPA—Rightwingers would set up their own interim government to co-ordinate planning and to work out a strategy for the future, Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg

told an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] rally on Saturday.

Addressing about 2,000 uniformed and armed AWB members at the Klerksdorp showgrounds, Dr Hartzenberg said the newly formed rightwing Freedom Alliance would terminate all bilateral negotiations, and any other body wishing to negotiate should enter into discussions with them as a "block". He was speaking shortly before the AWB marched through the conservative western Transvaal town.

Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] leader Constand Viljoen is scheduled to address the rightwingers on Saturday evening.

Dr Hartzenberg said: "We are going to hold our own election and elect our own government." He said state President F W de Klerk had "reformed himself out of power" and would now have to serve under African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela who would despise him when he saw how little he was worth.

Asked whether whites would ever accept Mr de Klerk back into their fold, the assembly gathered in a showgrounds hall shouted "never".

Dr Hartzenberg warned that once the legislation providing for the Transitional Executive Council had been enacted, the ANC would force the government out of the way and use the country's resources to ensure they won next year's April 27 election.

"Therefore these things may not be allowed to happen. The (Afrikaner) people will never accept this."

He also suggested that more rightwing radio stations should be established which would enable Afrikaners to organise themselves.

In an apparent reference to the ANC, Dr Hartzenberg said: "The time has come to say you are not going to put a foot in our region. This is our land."

Extreme Right-Wing Groups Said Stockpiling Weapons

MB1110101193 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 93 pp 1, 3

[By Norman Chandler]

[Text] Extremist right-wing groups are stockpiling for a long siege and preparing for armed resistance against the government of national unity if they do not succeed in getting their own volkstaat [people's state]. Supply depots are being established and soldiers are being trained in guerilla warfare tactics in the remote Waterberg in the northern Transvaal, regarded as an important area of resistance.

THE STAR has been told by authoritative sources about fuels, medical supplies, arms and ammunition, as well as other weaponry, being stockpiled in the mountainous

region in advance of next year's election. Similar preparations are reportedly under way in areas of the eastern Transvaal and northern Natal, but no confirmation of this could be obtained.

The build-up has been confirmed by sources in Pretoria and London, who say right-wingers believe that the dream of their own ethnic homeland is fast receding.

In a move seen as closely related to the stockpiling, security sources have confirmed claims by CP [Conservative Party] parliamentarian Schalk Pienaar that random searches are being carried out on farms in "conservative areas"—such as the Waterberg—despite official denials. Pienaar says plans are being formulated for the "interning of thousands of right-wingers", but this could not be confirmed.

A German Newsletter called TOP SECRET, known to have close links to the international intelligence community, claims in its latest edition that such a clampdown has been ordered for reasons of "law and order".

It is claimed that the choice of the Waterberg by extremists is based on the fact that the region provides opportunities to hide almost anything, even though the police and military are known to maintain at least three training and supply bases in the area. There are also other top-secret installations in the mountains.

Preparations are said to be under way in the Waterberg to secure drinking water supplies, and to gather firewood and other fuels in case electricity cuts are imposed during the 1994 winter. Survival camps and "liberated zones" have been earmarked.

Strategic plans particularly involve the securing of armaments, sources in South Africa and Britain have told THE STAR. Much of the ammunition needed is being obtained through legal means on the basis that it is required for shooting purposes, but much of it is also being stolen.

British sources state categorically that "thousands of small arms" have mysteriously gone missing from South African Government arsenals and that these are being stored in various regions in anticipation of a white backlash. Apart from reports of thefts from Transkei Defence Force armouries, and huge amounts of arms and ammunition seized by the SA Police in the eastern Transvaal recently, there has been no confirmation in South Africa of the claims.

The SADF [South African Defense Force] has, on inquiry by THE STAR, said it does not know anything about arms and ammunition missing from munitions dumps and armouries.

Waterberg is the parliamentary constituency which was represented by the late Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, as well as by the "Lion of the North", former prime minister J G Strijdom.

Police Respond to Reports

MB1110161493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509
GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] was aware of a series of planned military operations by right-wingers but would on Monday not disclose intelligence about stockpiled weapons or preparations for resistance. Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze was reacting to reports that right-wingers were being trained in the northern Transvaal area of Waterberg for armed resistance against a government of national unity if the conservatives did not get their own territory. The reports said ultra-right-wingers were also stockpiling fuel, medical supplies and arms and ammunition for a long siege.

Capt Kotze said: "We take note of the reports. We cannot divulge our intelligence on their planned actions as it will be counter-productive." The extreme right wing was becoming increasingly radicalised but police had already taken firm steps to counter any campaigns of terror, he said. The most recent example was the arrest of four Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] members in connection with planned attacks on the Koeberg Nuclear Plant, the World Trade Centre, venue of multiparty talks, and a raid on the Lohatla Army Battle School to obtain weapons.

The strongest factors fueling far-right wing resistance, he said, was the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army armed struggle and war-talk emanating from African National Congress [ANC] leadership. "Extremists in both the left and right wing are two sides of the same coin. They feed off each other. Every time a farmer gets killed or the chants of (ANC Youth League President Peter Mokaba) 'kill the Boer, kill the farmer,' or the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] slogan 'one settler, one bullet' is heard, it recruits new members for the far right." The solution lay in abandoning the armed struggle and in negotiations, he said.

The planned meeting between the government and the PAC for later this month was still on as far as the government was concerned. There are doubts about the meeting following a controversial South African Defence Force raid on a house in Umtata, Transkei, which claimed five lives. Capt Kotze said the proposed meeting did not mean there would be no further "crime prevention action" against APLA.

The meeting is mooted for Harare, Zimbabwe.

Paper Says Rail Network No Longer Hiring Whites

MB0810194193 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24-30 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] Transnet [rail network] no longer employs whites in its railways, airways, ports, or even in the pipeline industry. This government company will now have to follow the policy of "affirmative action" in appointments, Transnet's chief executive officer, Dr. Anton

Moolman, confirmed. No white now gets employed without written consent from Dr. Moolman.

The introduction of this regulation recently led to alarm signals from the company's salaried trade union, Salstaf [Salaried Staff]. The policy that was previously adopted is what Dr. Moolman called a "policy of equal opportunities," the trade union said. It is now clear what that policy had been aiming at. It is blatant discrimination against whites, the trade union said.

In the past, it was indeed the railways which provided an income for unemployed whites. Dr. Moolman's new decision will further aggravate the serious poverty among whites, it was said. It will also harm effectiveness in the railway service and other sections in Transnet, railway sources said, for which the taxpayer will have to pay up. Transnet recently recorded its worst loss in history, the result of ineffective management and political prejudice on which the company is being run.

The state's postal service, Telkom, has also announced a similar policy. That is the reason for massive delays in the sorting and delivery services. A letter from one Pretoria address to another often takes more than a week to arrive at its destination. If there were no fax system, the business world would have been plunged into chaos.

Bophuthatswana President Takes Two Weeks' Sick Leave

MB1410084293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Mmabatho Oct 14 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has taken two weeks' sick leave with effect from Wednesday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Thursday. He is expected back in his office on October 25. President Mangope's office in Mmabatho declined to comment on his health.

Chief Mangope performed his last public engagement on Tuesday, when the newly formed Freedom Alliance announced its manifesto in Pretoria.

IFP Women's Group Endorses Zulu Self-Defense Units

MB1010195493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1822 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Ulundi Oct 10 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Women's Brigade this weekend endorsed IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's call for the creation of self-protection units, and urged Zulu women to contribute R[and]5 each towards a fund for those units. This was one of nine resolutions taken by the IFP women's wing at its annual general conference in Ulundi over the weekend.

Motivating their support for the proposed units, the brigade claimed 207 members had been killed in the past two years—an average of one woman every five days. It

said 77 per cent of those killed were shot, while the majority held leadership positions in IFP structures. "We, therefore, resolve that the party give urgent consideration to the training of our women to be fully incorporated in self-protection units...to enable them also to adequately defend themselves and their families." The resolution furthermore endorsed the call for "a R5 tax...in support of this initiative".

Women's brigade representatives should also be identified to serve on regional and local peace committees and the "national peace committee and secretariat chairpersons (must) be informed that regional and local peace committees, as a matter of policy, (must) include women representatives of all organisations who are signatories to the accord".

Other resolutions taken included support for the kwa-Zulu Government and IFP's withdrawal from World Trade Centre talks and bilateral talks with the African National Congress [ANC] and the government. The brigade said it favoured multi-lateral negotiations between the newly-formed Freedom Alliance, of which the IFP is a principal partner, and the government and the ANC/SA [South African] Communist Party alliance.

The brigade also demanded the disbanding of the ANC's Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC military wing] "and the return of its members to civil society".

A resolution expressing shock at the "inhuman action perpetrated by the SADF [South African Defense Force] when they attacked a house in Transkei...where children were summarily slaughtered" was also taken.

The brigade said it had noted "with considerable distress that the legal and social status of women has not been a priority issue in constitutional negotiations". A resolution calling for the establishment of a ministry of women's affairs, that a percentage of positions in the public sector be reserved for women and that a future government be a signatory to the international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was also passed.

Programmes aimed at educating people about AIDS as a matter of urgency should also be instituted by both the IFP and the government and non-governmental organisations, another resolution said.

A last resolution called on former ANC Women's League member Winnie Mandela "to desist from foul-mouthing" Chief Buthelezi by accusing him of "war talk".

Units of Pelindaba Technology Products Listed

MB0710142593 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 93 p 10

[By Tim Marsland]

[Text] The birth of Pelindaba Technology Products (PTP) on April 1 this year saw the bringing together of 11 business units formally housed under the Atomic Energy Corp.

—Pelmech-Rosslyn tackles refrigeration compressors, plastic injection moulding, casting frames, injectors, turbochargers, fire suppression equipment, cast steel valves, precision machining, custom-made machines, hip prosthesis, electron beam and laser welding and cutting.

—Pelmech-Pelindaba is engaged in special fabrications, including pressure vessels to ASME [expansion unknown] standards and calibration services.

—Isotope Centre handles radio-pharmaceuticals and radioisotope sources for industrial applications.

—Fabritech specialises in special fabrications for petrochemical applications.

—Pelchem focuses on high purity fluorochemicals.

—Industrial Isotope Technology handles radioisotope-based investigations for optimal plant control and design.

—Flosep looks at vortex tube systems for dust control applications, Power-flo pre-filters and fluid dynamic studies.

—Turbo Systems Technology specialises in turbo machinery component manufacture and repair, as well as balancing and overspeed testing.

—Advanced Monitoring Systems was formerly the noise analysis business unit division and handles vibration monitoring and pump requalification systems. —Scientific Systems focuses on radiation protection and radioactivity determination services and products, and various other monitoring functions. It also takes responsibility for the Kungela coal ash monitor.—Apogee is engaged in aerospace products and solutions.

First Year Turnover Reported

MB0710142693 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 93 p 10

[By Tim Marsland]

[Text] Pelindaba Technology Products (PTP) is well on the way to meeting its budgeted turnover of R[and]85m [million] for its first year in business, according to Karl Voigt. "In fact, fluorochemicals we have exceeded the budget by 37 percent," he says.

He expects to break even on cash flow for the current year, with a small planned loss after depreciation.

Voigt, who plans for a turnover of R400m by the year 2000, is pleased with the current financial position: "Given the lack of experience and exposure to business, we are doing very well."

Exports are expected to make a major contribution to turnover in future. "Exports contribute just 2 percent-3 percent of income at present, but I expect this to increase to 50 percent," Voigt says.

One of PTP's recent successes was its contract to supply components to BMW in Germany. "It took two years of intense negotiations to achieve this," he says.

PTP's sole shareholder is the state, through the Atomic Energy Corporation but Voigt does not dismiss the possibility of attracting outside shareholders in the next few years.

One route to widening shareholding is through joint ventures. "We are already involved in some joint ventures and will look at more of these in future."

In one, there is a 50/50 venture with car-parts maker Unifill for the manufacture of air filters for the motor industry, he says.

Pik Botha Offers Training to Mozambican Soldiers

MB0810195893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] South Africa will train Mozambican soldiers in the removal of mines laid during the long civil war. This undertaking was given in Pretoria by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha at a meeting with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama. Linda van Tilburgh reports:

[Begin recording] [Botha, in English] We are making an offer to the Renamo and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] leadership to train 25 of their soldiers or troops in mine removal—a very important task.

[Van Tilburgh] Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama today gave the assurance that he will accept the results of the Mozambican election to be held in October of next year.

[Dhlakama, in English] I will go to opposition—to continuing to fighting in term of democracy. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified correspondent] In the bush?

[Dhlakama, in English] No, opposition like party—no more war, no more war.

[Van Tilburgh] Dhlakama denied that his movement is involved in the smuggling of weapons to South Africa. He said he also discussed the problem with the ANC [African National Congress] this morning and undertook to work with South Africans in investigating the problem of the smuggling of AK-47's to South Africa. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Meets Malawian Counterpart*MB0810062293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2324 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA—Foreign Minister Pik Botha met his Malawian counterpart Dr H Ntuba in Pretoria on Thursday to exchange views on political developments in the two countries, the Foreign Affairs Department said in a statement. Mr Botha expressed the government's best wishes for the speedy recovery of Malawian President Kamuzu (Hastings) Banda, who underwent an operation to remove excess fluid from his brain in a Johannesburg hospital last Sunday.

The need for closer economic ties, especially within the Southern African context, was expressed at the meeting which was also attended by Malawian Minister Without Portfolio Mr W Deleza, the statement said.

Earlier in the day Garden City Clinic Manager Dr Andre Nel said Dr Banda continued to make good post-operative progress but it was not yet clear when he would be discharged.

South African Press Review for 14 Oct*MB1410131493*

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Referendum To Serve No Purpose—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 October in its page 6 editorial "cannot see any purpose" in holding a referendum if negotiations deadlock as proposed by President de Klerk. Negotiations have "reached a crisis, with the World Trade Centre talks virtually now between the government and the ANC [African National Congress]." But if other parties are not brought back into negotiations "they will turn to strategies to defeat any constitutional agreement or even take up arms against it." THE CITIZEN's advice is: "Forget about the referendum and seek ways of meeting the aspirations of major players who have quit the World Trade centre talks or represent other interests."

THE STAR

ANC-Government Harmony on Economic Front—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 October in a page 14 editorial says Nelson Mandela and Finance Minister Derek Keys' playing "economic footsie" in Britain "is just what is needed as South Africa fights for its share of foreign investment." Mandela, "obviously aware of concerns about past talk of nationalisation, told his audience unequivocally that 'we will guarantee the security of all investment against expropriation and also ensure that companies are free to repatriate after-tax profits.'" Keys "also had a positive message" and said the economic policy road "has been 'straightforward and

successful.'" THE STAR finds it "heartening that free-market principles have ensured toenadering [rapprochement] between the Government and ANC."

ANC Urged To Act Against Township 'Bullies'—A second editorial on the same page remarks "this time it is Azapo's [Azanian People's Organization] turn to claim that the ANC is bent on wiping it out." THE STAR believes that while the ANC's national leadership "has its faults, it is no more into the business of clandestinely plotting taxi massacres. South Africa has an overdose of conspiracy theories; we need no more." THE STAR urges the ANC to "take firm action against the tuppenny bullies in the townships who go forth in the name of the ANC to beat up wrong-thinkers. We need to see the ANC acting against the hooligans—visibly, unequivocally, and soon."

BUSINESS DAY

SADF Chief Retirement "Disturbing"—Referring to the decision by Chief of Defence Staff Lt.-Gen. Pierre Steyn to retire, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 October in a page 8 editorial says "it is disturbing that one of the few SA Defence Force [SADF] generals whose integrity has been widely accepted by black political organisations has decided to quit at the young age of 50." Steyn's retirement "could not have come at a worse time for the SADF, which is facing renewed accusations of incompetence and poor judgment because of the disastrous raid on the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] house in Umtata. With Steyn leaving, it will have a tougher task than ever in convincing the public it has suitable leadership to form the basis of an army for the new South Africa."

SOWETAN

SADF Chief Resignation "Worrisome"—The resignation of the SADF General Pierre Steyn is "worrisome" to Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 October in a page 6 editorial. "In the wake of the SADF's disastrous raid on an alleged APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] 'safe house' in Umtata last week, the departure of Steyn is disconcerting. It does not bode well for the future of the SADF if progressive soldiers like Steyn find it necessary to seek a career elsewhere." Steyn's resignation could also mean that the "'total onslaught' types, whose hallmark is on the Umtata raid, still rule the roost in the Defence Force."

SOUTH

Democratic Party Role To Stop ANC Election Victory— "Instead of punting any positive policies, the DP [Democratic Party] has decided its major role is to stop the ANC from winning an overwhelming electoral majority," states a page 6 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 8-12 October. "Such a negative—and probably fruitless—request reveals an astonishing bankruptcy in the DP." SOUTH does not believe attacks on the ANC will benefit the DP because those opposed to the ANC will "pitch for the NP [National Party]."

Angola

UNITA Recognizes Bicesse Accord as 'Valid'

*MB1410065693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Oct 93*

[Text] The Luanda government has been recruiting South African mercenaries who were former members of the Buffalo Battalion. This was reported by South Africa's influential BEELD newspaper on 9 October. That newspaper reports those mercenaries are being drafted into the so-called Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] where they work as military instructors or advisers, and adds those soldiers were recruited in South Africa by [words indistinct] to become involved in the war. BEELD newspaper also reports that that recruitment operation has been receiving support from the African National Congress and adds that many mercenaries have already arrived in Angola.

The presence of mercenaries in the FAA is yet another violation to the Bicesse Accord, which the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola recognizes as valid, though needing to be updated.

UNITA Deploys 700 in Cuando Cubango, Attacks Malange

*MB1410084893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Oct 93*

[Text] The military situation remains worrisome in some parts of Angola. For instance, 700 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, troops have been deployed in various areas near the city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province, with the aim of attacking it at any time. In Malange, UNITA has been launching attacks on government forces. In one of these attacks, the Angolan Armed Forces captured three UNITA soldiers. Jonas Savimbi's men have also been gathering in Rundu area, on the Angolan-Namibian border, and their aim is also to prepare attacks on the residents and to steal their property.

UNITA Says Aid Organizations Can Fly to Areas

*MB1310203292 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1300 GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] International humanitarian organizations operating in Angola have a green light from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to carry out flights in all cities, districts, and communes under its jurisdiction. Correspondent Lourenco Bento reports from Huambo:

[Begin Bento recording] The UNITA (?Foreign Ministry) has just authorized the United Nations to carry out emergency flights in all cities and districts under its control. A note sent to Mr. Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, yesterday reads, and we quote: After its unilateral cease-fire declaration,

UNITA expressed its unequivocal desire to cooperate with the special representative of the United Nations for the implementation of the humanitarian aid program to the needy, without discrimination, unquote.

Meanwhile, according to reports just received from the UNITA Foreign Ministry, a Caritas [Catholic Church relief agency] flight was expected to go to Huambo today. This flight has just been canceled for unknown reasons. Local observers believe, however, that this cancellation was engineered by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party in its aim to bring aid into politics. [end recording]

Acute Food Shortage Reported in Menongue

*MB1310172593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in
English 1600 GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Angolan Government troops have fought off new attacks by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in the Dunga area and along the Cuanza River in the northern Malanje Province.

The General Staff issued a communique in Luanda saying that three UNITA soldiers had been captured, but gave no details about casualties on either side. At the same time, the customs authorities of Namibia and Angola have claimed that aircraft transporting military equipment for UNITA have flown over Namibian and Angolan territory on several occasions. Meanwhile, residents of the city of Menongue in south eastern Angola have resorted to eating mice, cats, and dogs because of the acute shortage of food. Mice are even being sold on the local market at two and a half dollars each.

Food aid being distributed in Menongue by the charity organization Caritas [Catholic Church relief agency], is not meeting the needs of the population and severe malnutrition and diseases are claiming many lives daily.

* Portuguese Military Cooperation Detailed

*93AF0829A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
7 Sep 93 p 18*

[Text] The Portuguese logistical aid plan for the Angolan Armed Forces was the result of an "institutional consensus," according to a statement to O DIABO by a source from the Parliamentary Defense Commission, which comprises deputies of both the party in power and the opposition.

For the time being, this plan does not include furnishing war materiel—which, furthermore, has not been requested—or sending active Portuguese military forces to areas of conflict between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. However, it includes an important series of operational training initiatives, administered by officials from the three branches of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

At the Army level, a contingent of officers and sergeants from the Angolan Armed Forces is attending the course dealing with command. They are being housed in the Amadora barracks. In addition, high-ranking officers from Luanda are attending staff courses.

Training for gunners, specialists, and communications systems are to begin shortly.

With regard to the Air Force, Portuguese officers will instruct Angolan pilots and navigators in tactical maneuvers and strategic planning.

The Angolans would still like operational training at CIDE [expansion not given] in Lamego and at the Paratrooper Battalion, in order to prepare contingents that could carry out wide-ranging reconnaissance activities and surprise attacks on UNITA's rear guard.

Meanwhile, Portuguese companies are recovering war materiel from the Angolan Armed Forces, mainly logistical and armored vehicles that have been damaged in combat.

At the same time, it is widely known that Portuguese citizens are serving as "military advisers" to the Luanda government, at the strictly individual level. In general, they are in the military reserves, with no connection to the General Staff of the Armed Forces, contrary to what has been said. That is the case of Marcelino da Mata, one of the most highly decorated Portuguese military men during the war against the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]. Recently, Marcelino da Mata was wounded during an armed skirmish with UNITA troops. The small detachment that he was commanding, and to whose members he was administering instruction, was surprised by patrols from Jonas Savimbi's FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Even though he was wounded and in an obviously inferior position numerically, Marcelino da Mata managed to retreat with the majority of his men, although seven of his students were killed.

No to Weapons

But if everything is favorable for a Lisbon-Luanda understanding with regard to the instruction of military men, "with regard to military materiel, Luanda prefers weapons that we do not even dream of having, or that are not adaptable to our requirements," a Portuguese military source stated to O DIABO. "The Angolan Government and UNITA are basically supplying themselves on the international market, and sometimes they have the same weapons on both sides," the same source added.

Still within this context, O DIABO has been unable to confirm a report that came to us from a generally reliable source, claiming that the Luanda government is interested in having the Special Operations Groups of the PSP [Public Security Police] train the security forces of Jose Eduardo dos Santos. It should be remembered that individuals from the Spanish Civil Guard and from the Special Operations Groups of the national police of our

neighboring country [Spain] played an important role in training the Angolan special police, which had advisers from East Germany during the war.

Marines Are the First

Within the existing military cooperation plan between the two countries, a group of 30 military men from Angola's Navy—six officers, six sergeants, and 18 privates—completed a special course for Marines. The course was taught at the Marines' school in Vale de Zebro, it lasted only three months, and it had as its specific goal the instruction and training of the first cadres of Marines in Angola.

This action is part of the "Restructuring of Angola's Marines" project and its main result is going to be the creation of a school and courses for Marines in Angola. The completion of this course was marked by a ceremony presided over by the chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Soares Carneiro, and was also attended by the chief admiral of the staff of the Navy, Fuzeta da Ponte. In addition to the awarding of Portuguese Marine berets and insignias to the new Angolan cadres, the students in the third basic training course for privates took the pledge of allegiance.

The 30 Angolan military men are going to be the ones responsible for the first course for Marines to be held in Angola, beginning this coming October.

It should be pointed out that this course, which was held between June and September and fell outside the normal routine of the Vale de Zebro School for Marines, disrupted vacation for dozens of instructors and school officials, which drew praise from the Marine Corps commander during his speech.

Soldiers at Peace Teach War

A. Panguila is the commander of the 30 Angolan Marines trained in Portugal. His is a name that has little to do with reality and that is a mere identification adapted to the Angolan civil war. Furthermore, all these military men were enrolled in the Marines School with only their "war names," a justifiable precaution in a country that has not known peace in more than 18 years.

In this strange context of soldiers from a country at peace teaching war to those who experience it daily, there cannot be too many precautions. This was the justification that one could find by reading between the lines of the few words that Commander Panguila dispensed to the press.

According to Commander Panguila, "The destination and the objectives" of this group "are still unknown." "We are part of the Angolan Armed Forces, subordinated to civilian power, and it is up to the government to decide what missions we will be assigned," he stated.

The same official stated that he still "is unaware" of the existence of former military men from FALA in the contingent of men that he commands.

We would be remiss if we did not mention the great "show" that was put on by the Angolan Marines during the parade, which created enthusiasm in the reviewing stand and in all those who witnessed the graduation ceremonies. REF:

Malawi

Congress Party Appoints 3-Man Presidential Council

EA1410091093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] The Office of the President and Cabinet, OPC, has announced that in accordance with Section 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, a Presidential Council has been appointed. A press release issued by the OPC in Lilongwe has said the Presidential Council will be chaired by Honorable Gwanda Chakuamba Phiri, secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party [MCP]. The press release said other members of the Presidential Council are: Hon. John Tembo treasurer general of the MCP and minister of state in the president's office, and Hon. Robson Chirwa, who is regional MCP chairman in the north as well as minister of transport and communications.

The OPC statement further said the Council was appointed earlier today by a joint meeting of the National Executive Committee of the MCP and the cabinet, which was chaired by Hon. Kabanda Chirwa.

The OPC further announced that in accordance with Sections 13 and 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Presidential Council is to perform the functions of the office of the president of Malawi as long as the life president, still in hospital in South Africa, is unable to perform the functions of his office.

Appointees, Reaction Viewed

MB1310194893 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 13 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Malawi authorities have just announced the makeup of the Presidential Council that will govern the country while President Banda recovers in a South African hospital. It is already known that the three-man council will be headed by the new secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party [MCP], Gwanda Chakuamba. But the opposition were pushing for the full council to be properly constituted. On the line to Blantyre, Robin White asked journalist Felix Mapunda who the two new appointments were.

[Begin recording] [Mapunda] The [words indistinct] John Tembo who is the treasurer general of the Malawi Congress Party as well as the minister of state in the President's Office and Robson Chirwa, who is the regional chairman

of the Malawi Congress Party for the north as well as minister for transport and communications.

[White] But these are well known names, so, I guess they haven't come as a surprise?

[Mapunda] Yes, they are well-known names. They haven't come as a surprise. For Robson Chirwa, he comes from the north. I think it was just obvious that there must be somebody from the north as well because John Tembo comes from the center and Chakuamba comes from the south. So, it is a question of balancing up the whole show.

[White] Now, how would the opposition feel about this?

[Mapunda] They should feel fine because they have been pressurizing the MCP government to form up this Presidential Council in view of the president probably not making decisions where he is recovering from a South African hospital. So, they must be happy about it because a council has finally been formed.

[White] But wouldn't they rather have their representatives on it?

[Mapunda] No, (?it would be unconstitutional) because the Constitution doesn't provide for anybody outside the Malawi Congress Party to be part of this council.

[White] So, are people generally assuming now that with this announcement the president will never really resume his full duties?

[Mapunda] That is a very interesting situation because it [words indistinct] that probably the president might take time even if he came back home. It is obvious that probably the president might want to [word indistinct] comfortably for some time before he can make any public announcement or appearances. [end recording]

Surgeon Interviewed on President Banda's Progress

MB1310170093 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 13 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For two weeks, there has been serious concern about the health of Malawi's aging President Kamuzu Banda. For the past 10 days, he has been recovering from brain surgery in the Johannesburg Government Clinic. Back home, politicians have been preparing for the worst, talking about who should take over and looking at the constitutional provisions, but perhaps they might be acting prematurely. On the line to the government clinic, Alice Martin asked surgeon Andre Neil how President Banda was:

[Begin recording] [Neil] He has made slow progress since the operation on Sunday [10 October]. He has now been moved out of the intensive care unit into a normal ward,

although it is a private ward, of course. He is depressed, which might be because of the operation, we are not sure, but he is receiving treatment for that. Today, he was visited by our foreign minister, Pik Botha, who spent about 15 minutes in discussion with him.

[Martin] Really speaking, what sort of progress can you expect from such a medical operation? You say that he is progressing, but how much?

[Neil] Well, the operation was a subdural fluid that is in the brain, excess of fluid on the brain that was removed. That was done successfully. We think in fact that the stitches will be coming out today or tomorrow, of the operation itself, and that has progressed fairly well. But, I guess one can understand that because of his age, he has gone through a severe time with this obvious illness. He is depressed, although he is responding to medication and to tell you exactly when he could be discharged, I am not sure. I think that he will remain here for about a week. Hopefully, by then, he might be able to be discharged and go back to Malawi.

[Martin] Well, what I am saying is what are the chances of recovery for someone of his age undergoing such a major operation?

[Neil] I think the chances are certainly as good as any.

[Martin] Can the president expect to go back to running a country after such an operation?

[Neil] That is really not a matter that I can answer at this stage. We would like to see what happens over the next few days.

[Martin] Now, you say that he met Pik Botha this morning. What was he like? How is he talking?

[Neil] Yes, they had a good discussion. In fact...

[Martin, interrupting] What were they talking about?

[Neil] Well, President Banda in fact invited him to come fishing in Malawi and reminded him of the good fishing. So, it was really very much a matter of exchanging pleasantries more than anything. No serious discussion, but you can assume from that that it was quite a lighthearted discussion they had.

[Martin] So, they talked about fishing for a quarter of an hour?

[Neil] Well [laughs], amongst other things, not only that, but I am just giving you an idea, more or less, what was discussed. There was no sort of serious discussions taking place. Of course, the foreign minister did convey to him the good wishes of our president. [end recording]

Mozambique

Opposition: UN Official Acting With 'Partiality'

MB1310092893 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
13 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] (Maputo) The group of eight opposition parties, which previously totalled 12, yesterday afternoon organized a "briefing" [preceding word in English] with journalists and diplomats in the National Organization of Journalists Headquarters and presented a long list of accusations:

- The government and the chairman of the multiparty conference, Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, are "responsible" for the delay in consultations on electoral law;
- The UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz], led by Dr. Aldo Ajello, has been acting with "partiality". Some Unomoz statements have been "interfering with Mozambique's internal affairs" and seem to be part of a propaganda campaign in favor of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo];
- The media is "manipulated" by the government.
- The "four" (National Convention Party, Patriotic Action Front [FAP], Mozambican Nationalist Movement, and the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party) have been "lured" by the government to sign their proposal. "We were all tempted" said Miguel Mabote, a member of the Mozambique People's Progress Party, adding that it was in the Ministry of Justice that most of the luring took place. Mabote added, "we know and we have seen it". He said the fact that the chairman of the FAP is a student at the Higher Education Institute, whose vice rector is a member of the Frelimo Political Commission, should be seen as part of the games of pressure and luring.

Representatives of the aforementioned eight parties left for Maringue yesterday at the invitation of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to discuss the opening of Renamo-controlled areas to those parties with Dhlakama.

Opposition Leader Denies Government Attempt To 'Lure' Party

MB1310203493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Domingos Arouca, president of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party [FUMO-PCDRN], said it is untrue that the government attempted to lure his party. Interviewed by the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY today, Arouca said it is impossible to lure FUMO-PCDRN, adding that his party does not need crutches from either Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation

Front] or Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. He stressed: We only need the support of the people.

Asked to comment on the eight political parties' refusal to prove the alleged luring, Arouca stressed such an attitude only shows ignorance and lack of culture. Domingos Arouca said the need to produce evidence rests with those who make allegations. He said if the eight political parties fail to immediately prove that his party has been lured by the government, FUMO-PCDRN will instruct its legal department to see to it that such proof is produced in court.

Luis Guimaraes, a member of the collegial directorate of the National Convention Party, PCN, said tomorrow his party will issue a communique, reacting to the allegation that it has been lured by the government to withdraw from the multiparty meeting. Guimaraes added PCN's only commitment to the Mozambican Government has to do with the 100 million meticals allocated to every registered party, which the PCN is accountable.

Orlando Cabral, a member of the Patriotic Action Front, FAP, says the allegations made by the eight parties are unfounded. Commenting on the claim that it was the deputy director of the Higher Education Institute, an establishment attended by FAP's president, who lured the party, Orlando Cabral said it is false because the leader of his party has already completed his university studies.

Alcido Nguenha, a member of Frelimo's Political Commission and deputy rector of the Institute, says he is not in the business of asking the political affiliation of his students.

* Demobilization Process in Sofala, Manica Viewed

93AF0834A Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Aug 93 pp 6,11

[Article by Bento Baloi: "Virtues and Omissions"; first paragraph is DOMINGO introduction]

[Excerpts] The government proceeded, very recently, with the unilateral demobilization of 16,000 soldiers. The process involved considerable movement throughout the country. It had its virtues and shortcomings. The major virtue was that it succeeded in reuniting family members who, in some cases, had not seen each other for more than 10 years, as a result of the war that devastated the country for all that time. The principal shortcoming was the absence of the social factor in the process, with the result that the demobilized soldiers were sent home to their native areas without adequate means to begin life over and to rebuild the country that they had defended for many long years. DOMINGO went to the heart of the country, more precisely, to Manica and Sofala Provinces, to observe how the demobilization was proceeding in that region.

The project to demobilize 16,000 government troops, which took place very recently in the country, was planned in the middle of last year, we were assured by an

authorized spokesman for the Directorate of Cadres in the Ministry of National Defense.

According to the source, the project was part of a government plan to reduce expenses in the defense sector. The formal inauguration of the demobilization was scheduled for 25 September, as the culmination of the celebration of Mozambican Armed Forces Day.

At that time, however, the peace talks in Rome were moving very slowly and the prospects for the accord were dim. Even at that time, there was discussion of the social reintegration of the demobilized troops, based on aid from the international community. But it was still thought, as stipulated in Rome, that the demobilization would be initiated on "E plus 60 days." Service orders were distributed to the men informing them of their demobilization, pending only the initiation of the process.

What happened, in fact, was that the implementation of the General Peace Accord was experiencing successive delays, while the soldiers were confined to camp. The military expenses remained high and the demobilized men remained in limbo.

So the government asked for assistance to speed up the demobilization process. The International Organization for Migration (OIM) took responsibility for transporting the demobilized troops to their native areas.

The ONUMOZ [UN Mission in Mozambique] assumed the role of observer, since the process was to be launched in the middle of the implementation of the peace accord and would involve considerable movement in the camps.

Demobilization

As soon as a consensus was reached among the three parties involved (government, ONUMOZ, and OIM), the unilateral demobilization of 16,000 government soldiers began. The government handled the financial charges: i.e., the separation pay for the former soldiers. On leaving his unit, the demobilized soldier received the equivalent of three months' wages. The salary of a private (the majority of the men) is 29,400 meticals, which means that, at the outset, he received 88,200 meticals.

Then, benefiting from the means made available by the OIM, the demobilized soldier set off with his family to a destination of his choice, which in most cases was his native area.

Once he reaches his native area, the former soldier will have the right to his wage for three months.

"During this period, he will be seeking out alternatives for his social integration. This is also a way of ensuring that he remains there in the zone that he has chosen, since if we give him the money all at one time, there is

the probability that he will not even go there," the Defense Ministry source told us.

The entire operation to resettle the demobilized troops in all the provinces in the south of the country, as well as in Sofala, Manica, and Tete Provinces, made use of highway transportation, making the most of the calm brought about by the General Peace Accord. Operations involving air connections occurred only in Zambia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Niassa Provinces.

Central Region

Martin Wissy, the OIM official in charge of Operations for the Central Region, informed DOMINGO that 2,000 soldiers had been demobilized in Sofala Province. These men had 2,400 dependent family members, for a total of 4,400 requiring assistance with transportation. Only half of this group required transportation outside the province and the other half remained inside Sofala. Those in the latter group were given the money to head for home in the ordinary "Chapa 100's" [jitneys with hacker's license plates].

Moreover, there were more than 1,000 people in transit in Beira City, with destinations in almost all the provinces in the country. With their dependents they totaled 3,400. Half of them were transported by plane over a five-week period, and the other half traveled by road to Tete or Manica Provinces, as well as to provinces south of the Save River.

"The participation of the observers was not appreciable. The large share of the responsibility fell to us and to the government," Martin Wissy said, adding: "We tried to move people as quickly as possible. In addition to the subsidy granted by the state, the OIM gave a token amount of 10,000 meticals to all of them."

The OIM contracted the services of the Pousada Tropical [inn] to lodge the demobilized men in transit to their native areas.

"We tried to take care of the individuals from the time they left the barracks until they arrived at their destination. The natives of nearby districts were the only ones to whom we gave money to get home on their own."

No Cooperation

The official in charge of OIM Operations in the Central Region lamented the lack of cooperation from the Airports Enterprise of Mozambique with regard to the payment of boarding charges.

"We tried to establish a mechanism for cooperation with the Airports Enterprise to see if we could get an exemption from the boarding charges, but it was impossible," Wissy lamented. He continued: "There was a lack of sensitivity to the nature of our operation, which is a social service for the benefit of the country."

The speaker added that Mozambican Airlines was cooperative, despite the small number of flights scheduled to some provinces in Mozambique.

Martin Wissy said that despite all these difficulties, and guided by the spirit and nature of the mission, the OIM made every effort within its power to see that everything went off according to plan.

"It was a matter of reuniting families after 10 or 12 years."

"It is necessary to be human," Wissy said, "and to understand that the operation was not compulsory. Anyone could travel if he wished, and could travel anywhere he wanted to go. The question was not: Where were you born? It was: Where do you want to go? Moreover, we allowed the demobilized soldiers to take all the possessions that were their personal patrimony with them in their baggage."

It is noted that the OIM will also be responsible for transporting the future demobilized troops of the FAM [Armed Forces of Mozambique] to their zones of origin, in accordance with the General Peace Accords.

Reintegration Problems

Fernando Mouzinho, provincial secretary of the Mozambican Association of Demobilized War Veterans (AMODEG) in Manica, said that the men recently demobilized from the government army are having great difficulty integrating into society, particularly with regard to employment. "We have already contacted various provincial institutions and directorates and have not gotten a satisfactory response," Mouzinho said, continuing: "The provincial director of labor asked us for a list of unemployed demobilized men in this province, to see if some arrangement can be made, particularly with the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations]. We drew up another list for the Tete HCB [expansion not given] and now we are waiting."

Mouzinho also lamented the fact that the government gave a very meager subsidy to people who had sacrificed their lives in defense of the Mozambican fatherland. He said, with the money they received, most of the demobilized men will be reduced to poverty or absolute destitution.

"We have tried to pressure the local authorities to correct the situation, and they have told us that everything has been decided at the central level," Mouzinho said.

The AMODEG provincial secretary in Manica added that at this time a major concern of his organization was to place one of its members on the Reintegration Commission (Core), to observe the demobilization of troops—both government troops and troops of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]—at close hand.

"We should have a part in the discussion of all the problems inherent in the social reintegration of the demobilized men. We do not take sides with the government or with the Renamo; we are simply protecting the interests of all the demobilized men, and I think we should be represented on the Core," he concluded.

Subsidies in Arrears for 60 Demobilized Men

Sixty demobilized FAM soldiers have been waiting in the Guro district Military Command since 30 June to receive all the benefits inherent in the demobilization process, including their subsidy, civilian clothing, and transportation to their native areas, Captain Mafuto, military commander of Guro, informed DOMINGO. The source added that the team which was going to carry out the operation had already announced the date for the initiation of the process twice and it had been put off both times.

"We have already made enquiries to the Provincial Command to learn what is actually going on, because the men are here and many days have already past," he declared.

Captain Mafuto told us that a number of demobilized soldiers from various parts of the country, as well as natives of Guro district, have gone several times to the administration to pick up their subsidy for the first month. However, the documentation and the respective funds are not there yet, which is extremely embarrassing for Juro's administrative authorities. This was confirmed to us by administrator Costa Francisco Chela himself, who added that only one demobilized soldier, Celestino Mainato, had already received his subsidy for the first month.

"I was the only lucky dog," Mainato said. "I have already received my first month's pay, but many of my comrades have not been paid anything yet."

Celestino Mainato, who was a second lieutenant in the Reconnaissance Battalion of the General Staff, in Maputo, also told the DOMINGO reporter that the 573,00 meticals which he had received in the capital had already run out. The cost of living is high and the amount of money that they gave us is small, and I am suffering here in Guro. I spent 13 years in the army and I am leaving it in poverty," he lamented. [passage omitted]

Military Sources Refuse To Comment

In Chimoio, DOMINGO attempted to interview military sources to clarify the situation in Guro. The Manica Province military commander referred us to the chief of the Provincial Recruitment Center, claiming that the area was the latter's responsibility. "We have to decentralize things," he declared.

After days of repeated attempts to speak with the chief of the Manica Province Recruitment Center, we were

received by the deputy chief of the center, who would only say: "This matter is a military secret, so I cannot give you any statements...."

Eighty Thousand Meticals and Change To Start Life (Again)

The recent demobilization of 15,000 men from the government army was, as we see it, a trial run for the "main" demobilization coming up following the implementation of the General Peace Accord.

The trial was comprehensive; it involved the barracks, finances, transportation, etc., etc. But a question arises now. Will the 80,000 meticals and small change awarded to the demobilized men be sufficient? There is no doubt that patriotism cannot be bought, and that the defense of our borders is the duty of all of us, since we ourselves are the ones who stand to gain. But let us look at the social aspects of the matter.

These are men who gave up their youth to the army. They spent 10, 12, even 15 years in the jungles, far from their families. They were long years in which life came to a halt, years in which they could not build a future or learn a profession, and often all they produced was sons. In exchange for all this sacrifice, they received 80,000 meticals and change—80,000 meticals to rebuild a life from scratch. Absolutely from scratch!

And we saw many of them. We saw many men who were recently demobilized and were already penniless. We saw many recently demobilized men who had nowhere to spend the night. We saw men with empty pockets (because the subsidy for the first month had not yet reached them in their native areas). The clothes are good, because they are still new. But they will wear out. We saw them. We saw them in Dondo, Nhamatanda, Monte Xiluva, Gondola, Vanduzi, Catandica, and Guro. We saw them. Yesterday they were the brave "Lions of the Jungle" and today they are "Joe Nobody." They are there and we saw them.

As we said at the start, this was a trial run. So far, only 16,000 men have been demobilized, but the statistics indicate that there are 107,000 men to be demobilized under the AGP [General Peace Accord]. And remember that a man who knows how to fire a gun and has already waged war can be dangerous, even without a weapon....

[Box, p 11]

Between Happiness and Uncertainty

Most of the 16,000 men who were demobilized from the Armed Forces of Mozambique returned to their native area, filled with euphoria at having been demobilized and uncertainty about what the future would bring.

This reporter spoke with a group of demobilized men at the Pousada Tropical in Beira City; they were waiting their turn to use the transportation provided by the OIM to return home.

Araujo Abilio Niquice, 24, a native of Maganja da Costa (Zambezia Province), said he was happy to be able to return home, "because I am going to have a reunion with my brothers, whom I have not seen since 1985, when I entered the FAM."

Niquice, who belonged to the Fifth Brigade, stationed in Nhapalapala, in Dondo district, Sofala Province said his pay had been 96,000 meticals, so he received 268,000 meticals [as published] for three months, "but I am leaving almost all of it here, because I have a wife and two children. Unfortunately, I cannot take them with me to Maganja da Costa, because I do not know what the situation is like there after all these years. I have to go and check out the terrain first and then I can come back here and pick them up—if it works out."

We spoke with another demobilized soldier, named Isac Jose. He is 27 years old, a native of Lugela (Zambezia Province), and he went into the army in 1987. He said he was very happy to be able to see his family again after six years; however, he said: "I feel quite uneasy because I am still not sure what I will do when I reach Lugela. I was a private, so my subsidy was 88,200 meticals. I have made some small purchases, such as capulanas' [lengths of cloth], childrens' sandals, and soap, so I won't arrive home emptyhanded."

Isac Jose said that when he was inducted into the FAM he was a teacher at the Samungoe Primary School in Quelimane, and his dream was to return to teaching. "I also have a driver's license. If I cannot go back to teaching, I will try to find a job as a driver," he said.

Fortunato Julio Zandamela is a native of Maputo, but his residence is in Tete, where he has a wife and three children. As a second lieutenant, he received a subsidy of 573,000 meticals, a considerable part of which he had already spent on clothes for the children. But he still has a dream: "When I get home I am going to try to do something with the remaining money. I am not certain what, because it is not very much money, but I am going to try to do something to ensure my future."

But of all the demobilized men in the group that we interviewed at the Pousada Tropical, the saddest case was that of Jose Ernesto Cadeado. He is 23 years old and he entered the army in 1987; he was a private in the Reconnaissance Company of the Military Command. He had the misfortune to get into disciplinary difficulties, for which he was fined more than 80,000 meticals. As a

private, he only had the right to a subsidy of 88,200 meticals, and it went to pay the fine.

"I have no problems," the young man said with a somewhat strained expression and in a touching voice. "The most important thing is that I am going home. I was tired of fighting. Without or without money, the fact is that I will be at home," he stressed.

Swaziland

King: Elected Parliament People's 'True Representative'

MB1410074593 *Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English* 14 Oct 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Excerpt] Ingwenyama [lion; referring to the king]. King Mswati III said the Parliament elected on Monday is a true representative of the people and will be accountable to them. He said the elections were successful and now looking forward for the establishment of a new government. "I am delighted to say that the voting ended successfully, and without fuss, on Monday, and we now look forward to the appointment of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and the Senate to bring the process to a full conclusion," said the King. The King was speaking yesterday during a farewell function for Mozambican refugees who leave for home this morning.

The function was held at the Malindza refugees camp and it was attended by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique. President Chissano arrived yesterday morning and was met at the Matsapha airport by the King. The two leaders together were driven to Malindza where they were greeted with happiness by the refugees. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Reportage on President's Visit to PRC

WA1410122293

For PRC reportage on the visit to China by President Chiluba, including reports on his talks with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC and president of state, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council, please see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 8 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Guinea

President Reiterates Objection to Government Idea

AB1410145493 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] In Guinea, there has been yet another fiasco in talks between government and opposition. President Lansana Conte has once again displayed his intransigence in his objection to the idea of setting up a transitional national union government. Understandably, there is a feeling of disappointment on the part of the 43 Guinean political parties convened yesterday by President Conte, who seized the opportunity to confirm the holding of presidential elections on 5 December.

On the National Electoral Commission, the other war house of the opposition, President Conte recalled that it was set up last week and that in spite of the opposition's grievances, the essential thing is to ensure that free and fair elections are guaranteed, a view shared by Adama Diang, secretary general of the International Jurists Commission [CIJ]:

[Begin recording] [Diang] What matters most to our people today is not to have a transitional national union government. At any rate, we think that is uncalled for in the present circumstances. However, what is necessary is that there should be independent institutions that will ensure that the elections are free and fair.

[Announcer] You heard Adama Diang, CIJ secretary general. He was answering questions from Ben Daouda Sylla.

For President Conte, therefore, there is no question of forming a new government team two months to the presidential poll which, as you may recall, has been slated for 5 December. This decision does not seem to bother in the least Mamadou Mansour Kaba, leader of the Dyama Party, who was contacted this morning on the telephone by Raphael Mbadina:

[Kaba] So far as the opposition leaders are concerned, we think that the very fact that the negotiation process has been initiated with General Lansana Conte is already a victory, a victory shared by the Guinean Association of Former Diplomats [AGAD], because it was on the intervention of the AGAD that Gen. Lansana Conte agreed to receive the opposition parties. And, since December [last year] we have been waiting for this meeting, and the fact that Gen. Lansana Conte rejected the idea of forming a transitional national union government is not yet a disaster since we have a whole range of petitions to submit to him. And, since negotiations are a process this process must follow its course. It is not the first time that Gen. Lansana Conte rejects only to accept later what has been demanded. So we are going to continue to discuss with Gen. Lansana Conte insofar as solutions through dialogue are still possible. [end recording]

Youth Minister Reacts in Support

AB1410151093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 14 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Guinean minister of youth, sports, culture and arts, Assifat Dorank, has also reacted to President Lansana Conte's refusal to set up a transitional government. To him, the meeting between President Lansana Conte and the political class is nothing new, as he told Mohamed Yessoufou:

[Begin recording] [Dorank] This is not a new initiative. It is in line with government policy. The head of state has already received a number of party leaders of late. So, this only follows this policy. As you are aware, since 1984, the main objective of the Second Republic has been peace, national unity, and also national reconciliation.

[Yessoufou] Mr. Minister, the Guinean head of state is still refusing the idea of a transitional government. Do you share his view that opposition demands for transparency during the upcoming 5 December presidential election are not justified today?

[Dorank] Logically, I agree with the head of state because as he said, a transition government is not a universal recipe. I think the answer to such a demand depends on the peculiar prevailing situation in each country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Liberia

Split Within NPFL Over Disarmament Leads To Violence

AB1110130593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] There is news of fighting between rival factions within the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Eyewitnesses fleeing from Due in Margibi County say the fighting is over whether or not the NPFL should disarm to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Charles Taylor says he will not present ECOMOG with NPFL arms. People have been fleeing across the Farmington River to Robertsfield Airport and giving themselves to ECOMOG. My colleague, Josephine Hazely, went to the area today. On the line to Monrovia, Audrey Brown asked her when, according to the eyewitnesses, the fighting started:

[Begin recording] [Hazely] The people, who number some 418, said that the fighting between the two groups of Charles Taylor's fighters started a week today, last Sunday [3 October]. They said they are fighting over the fact that one group who are called the bandits would like to disarm to ECOMOG as presently constituted, and the other group called the loyalists would not.

[Brown] So the people you spoke to, were they soldiers or are they civilians?

[Hazely] They were ordinary civilians—men, women, and children. We spoke to two lots of them, settled with families around the Robertsfield International Airport area.

[Brown] So, is the fighting still going on, then?

[Hazely] Well, according to the two groups we spoke to who were the last to arrive, they said when they left the fighting had stopped. That was on Friday [1 October]. They said the fighting had stopped, but some people were killed during the fighting. They said they saw two civilians killed and some soldiers. They said they were fighting with guns.

[Brown] And how has disarmament been going in general? Have the infrastructure been set up to allow disarmament, or are people still waiting for other machinery to be put into place?

[Hazely] Well, so far, disarmament has not started per se. I mean, there are the odd soldiers here and there who would give up their guns and say, well, you know they have surrendered to ECOMOG and they do not want to fight anymore, but there is no organized disarmament in process yet, because everywhere I have been, I have seen that all the soldiers, no matter what group they belong to, are still carrying their arms.

[Brown] Did these people say anything about living conditions in areas controlled by NPFL?

[Hazely] Yes, they did. They said there is hardly any food for them in the area they fled from—Due. They said they have not seen any relief agencies going across to give them any food. They said that when they try to get some food, they are deprived of such food by the NPFL who will beat them or bully them and pick their food off them. So, their living condition is not very good. In fact, they came; they look rather haggard. [end recording]

Army Chief Denies Refusal To Obey Withdrawal Orders

AB1210131293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, says that at no time has he refused to carry out the orders of interim President Amos Sawyer to withdraw government troops from the Harbel area. Gen. Bowen said he told soldiers of the AFL that the president had been advised to allow the soldiers to remain in their positions at Harbel until the commencement of disarmament.

A Defense Ministry release said Gen. Bowen's request stemmed from the infiltration in recent weeks by a large number of NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] fighters from the war zone and other towns and villages in the Schieffelin area. According to the AFL chief of staff, his speech to the officers and enlisted men of the AFL on 4 October was completely taken out of context,

suggesting an insubordination or challenge to the president's directives on the withdrawal of government troops from Harbel.

Nigeria

Shonekan Discusses Closure of Media Houses

AB1310224093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has assured the nation that there will be no more arbitrary closure of media houses in the country. He gave the assurance today while receiving the recommendations of the Nigerian Press Council on the newspapers restriction decree. State House correspondent Oje Ogbonaya Oje has the details:

[Begin Oje recording] The recommendation is an eight-page document which examined the existing newspaper legislation from 1917 to date. He also advanced argument for and against registration, outlined the danger of an underground press, as well as the implications of the newspaper Decrees 43 and 48 of 1993. Presenting the document to the head of state, the chairman of the Nigerian Press Council, Alhaji Alade Odunleye, remarked that the rationale for [word indistinct] paper was based on the continued proscription and prohibition from circulation on some newspaper organizations in the country. Alhaji Odunleye stated that it was part of the contribution of the Press Council to the committed effort at national reconciliation and return to normalcy in the country. He said that one major tool of achieving peace and stability in the country was a free press [words indistinct] with high degree of responsibility. The Press Council chairman called for the resuscitation of all media houses recently closed down. Chief Odunleye identified Decrees 43 and 48 as legislation that had inflicted pains to the media community and urged government to hasten action to abrogate the decrees.

Responding, Chief Shonekan reaffirmed the commitment of the interim national government to assert the role of the press and assured that civil proceedings would henceforth be used to check press excesses. Chief Shonekan, however, called on all professional unions in the practice of mass media in the country to put self police checking measures to correct professional misconduct among their members. Copies of the recommendation of the Council to government are also to be sent to the National Assembly which is expected to deliberate on the abrogation of the affected newspaper decrees. [end recording]

Chief Press Secretary to Head of State Appointed

AB1210134393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] A chief press secretary to the head of state has been appointed. He is Mr. Emma Agu, who until now

was the general manager, publications, of the CHAMPION newspapers. His appointment takes immediate effect. Mr. Agu, who is 36 years old, obtained a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Ibadan in 1981, and a Master of Science degree in international relations and strategic studies from the University of Jos in 1984. He takes over from Mr. Shola Atere, who had been director, Press and Public Affairs, to the head of state since he started heading the Transitional Council. Mr. Atere was appointed to the position in January this year by General Ibrahim Babangida.

Finance Secretary: Government Not To Devalue Currency

AB1310223093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The interim national government has reassured Nigerians that it has no intention to further devalue the naira. The secretary for finance, Alhaji Aminu Sale, gave the assurance at a news conference today in Abuja. He maintained that the interim government was determined to strengthen the economy rather than weakening it. Alhaji Aminu explained that the volume of naira in circulation was responsible for the current exchange of the naira. He said that if public spending was drastically reduced, the naira will become much stronger. This, he pointed out, was what the interim government was determined to accomplish. [passage omitted]

Togo

Premier Briefs Media on Refugees, Elections, Economy

AB1310223593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh appeared before the public yesterday in a debate program, telecast live from the 2 February Hotel. For three hours, the head of the transitional government answered questions from journalists and representatives of civilian society on a number of issues affecting the nation's welfare. These included matters of health, preparations for the upcoming legislative elections, human rights, the worries of the rural population, as well as how the government has been handling certain rumors. The prime minister recalled the harmful effects of the indefinite general strike, which he described as a true socioeconomic disaster, and also touched on the issue of Togolese exiles. On this point, he categorically rejected the figure of

135,000 given by some newspapers as the number of Togolese refugees remaining in neighboring countries. Mr. Koffigoh did however admit that there are still some Togolese in these countries, particularly soldiers who fled the country following the events of 25 March. Arrangements are under way with host countries for the eventual return home of these soldiers.

[Begin Koffigoh recording] Our firm and compelling desire is to see all Togolese, be they soldiers or civilians, regain the joy of living in their own country. Especially concerning the case of the soldiers, they must make all necessary efforts to contact their service commands on the conditions for their return. I can assure you that the government, with the head of state at the forefront, has been in constant touch with Ghanaian authorities in order to find a solution to this problem. Concerning the soldiers in particular, is it in anyone's interest for Togolese soldiers to be outside the country? On the contrary, it is our greatest desire to have everyone return home. [end recording]

The problem of salary payments and pension allowances was raised. The prime minister, after giving some technical explanations, (?called for more work) with the firm determination of getting the country out of the crisis.

[Begin Koffigoh recording] Last year, our general budget showed an income and expenditure balance of 92 billion CFA francs. With the crisis occasioned by the strike, we were forced to drastically reduce the budget, which for this year stood at 28 billion CFA francs. However, the wage bill did not change in theory: It amounts to about 4.3 billion CFA francs each month. This means that each year we must find about 45 billion CFA francs to pay government workers. [passage omitted]

The solution therefore to the question that you have raised [words indistinct] is for us to settle down seriously in working with firm determination so that Togo will definitely come out of the crisis. We are already coming out of the political crisis, with the holding of presidential elections, and the imminent legislative elections. We could also definitely overcome the economic crisis, on the condition that everybody settles down to work. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Touching on the equally important issue of the upcoming legislative elections, the prime minister said that, in light of the Ouagadougou agreements, measures will be taken to ensure that the elections are valid. He pointed out that the conditions laid down by the opposition form part of the government's ordinary duties. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

15 OCT 93

